THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 21, 1845.

MR. WEBSTER'S EULOGY OF MR. BATES.—The speech of Mr. WEBSTER, in the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. BATES, is one of the happiest efforts of the kind we recollect to have read. No one can read it without emotion. It is eloquent without ostentation, warm and feeling without any improper unmanliness, and pious without cant. In diction it is pure, in taste correct. It touches the heart. It takes one to his home, to all the holy and chaste pleasures of the good man's family and fire-side. It shows how great and how valuable are the pleasures of life to those who enjoy them in obedience to the laws of God, but that even such a life, with all its virtuous joys and comforts, can be relinquished with resignation and triumph, by the man who builds his hopes on the Gospel of the Son of God.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

An evidence conclusive of the advantages of the Monongahela Slack water Navigation over the National Road route to Wheeling, for transportation, is found in the fact, that transporters who have receipted for goods at the east to go by the National Road to Wheeling, (called the Wheeling route,) have actually brought the goods by the Slack water route to Pittsburgh, and then shipped to Wheeling, where they would have to be re-shipped to ports below. Even with all this trouble and transhipment, the transporter finds it cheaper than to wagon to Wheeling. Thus goods which have paid 15 cents more per 100 lbs. to go the Wheeling route, come through Pittsburgh after all, and when they arrive at Wheeling, they have to pay just as much to Cincinnati, as if shipped at Pittsburgh. How much better for the eastern shipper to forward at once to Pittsburgh, thus saving 15 cents per 100 lbs. and besides securing a better and generally cheaper transportation to western ports.

☞The Palmyra Courier of the 6th, says: "The Mississippi, up to the extent of navigation, is now clear of ice. It is already pretty high and still rising, from the effects of recent heavy rains above. We learn that the inhabitants of the low grounds along the river, are becoming a little alarmed. The fears of the people are now in a very excitable state, resulting, no doubt, in a great measure, from the rumored prediction of the Indians that the river is to be nine feet higher the present than the past season. We, however, apprehend no danger."

JUDGE GRIER—THE SUPREME BENCH.—We find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier:

"Another candidate from Pennsylvania, for the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, is warmly pressed, Judge Grier, of Pittsburgh, said to be a capable man. The addition of names seem only to add to the indecision of the President, which will lead to the postponement of the whole matter—a great mistake as I apprehend in point of policy, and a wrong in point of fact.

There has been another out-break among the Anti-Renters in Delaware county, N. Y. Outrages are committed daily. A deputy sheriff, in going from Andes to Delhi, last week, was stopped on the road and compelled to take refuge in a public house. At the last accounts he was surrounded by about one hundred disguised men as Indians, who had declared their determination to tar and feather him. Every man in the village who could procure arms had marched under command of the Sheriff, to succor the deputy.

Baltimore and the West.

CHEAP AND QUICK TRANSPORTATION.

The present rates at which the various kinds of merchandise are transported between the city of Baltimore and the Ohio river, by way of the railroad route to Cumberland, are so very moderate that, when taken in connection with the saving of time growing out of the shortness of the route and the great despatch employed, they cannot fail to attract the attention of Western merchants. For the information of those who are unacquainted with the rates we will state them.

From *Baltimore to Pittsburgh* the aggregate charge per 100 lbs. on all merchandise (except Coffee, Tin plate, Manufactured Tobacco and Fish in barrels) is 95 cents, viz:

From Baltimore to Cumberland by railroad,	35 cts.
Wagon carriage from Cumberland to Brownsville,	50
Steamboat freight from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, by Monongahela Improvement,	10
Through from Balt. to Pittsburgh,	95 cts.

On the excepted articles above named, viz: Coffee, Tinplate, Manufactured Tobacco and Fish in barrels, the charge on the railroad from Baltimore to Cumberland is only 25 cents per 100 lbs., and the aggregate charge through from Baltimore to Pittsburgh is, therefore, 85 cents.

From *Baltimore to Wheeling* the aggregate charge per 100 lbs. on all merchandise (other than the articles above excepted) is 100 cents, viz:

From Baltimore to Cumberland, by railroad,	35 cts.
Wagon carriage from Cumberland to Wheeling,	75
Through from Balt. to Wheeling,	$1,10

☞On the excepted articles above named the charge by the Railroad from Baltimore to Cumberland is only 25 cents per 100 lbs, and the aggregate charge through from Baltimore to Wheeling is *one dollar*.

Receipts are given by the forwarders in Baltimore to deliver merchandise in *eight days*, at either Pittsburgh or Wheeling.—*Baltimore American.*

By the above it will be seen that the Pittsburgh route is far superior to that of Wheeling in charges, and, though no distinction is made, we add, in time. The difference is just 15 cents, and any boat in the trade between this and Cincinnati will gladly load at that to Cincinnati, and very often will take freight at less. Thus the whole charge from Baltimore to Cincinnati *via.* Pittsburgh is *never* more than from Baltimore to Wheeling, and very often *less*. All the expense and delay of reshipment at Wheeling is avoided by this route. These remarks are rather superfluous, in our opinion, as the route by the Canal is now open, yet for the information of whom it may concern, we make them. In connection with the above, the American says:

"We observe that the rates of freight between Philadelphia and Baltimore have been brought down to very low prices. The Railroad Company advertise to carry dry goods at 12½ cents and groceries at 10 cents per 100 lbs from Philadelphia to Baltimore; and the Ericsson Steamboat Line (by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) at 10 cents per 100 lbs, for all kinds of merchandise.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 17, 1845

DEAR SIR:—This morning, we had about an inch of snow on the ground, and it has been snowing all morning pretty briskly up till the hour I set down to indite my letter.

In the House we have had any quantity of petitions, presented, among which was one from James Blakely and others against any change in our tax laws, as regards their collection, and one from seventy-three glass-blowers and glass-cutters of Pittsburgh and vicinity, complaining that they are generally employed by the year, paid some wages during that period, and at the end frequently find their employers bankrupt and then lose whatever balance may have been due them,—and praying that their wages may be a lien upon all personal property belonging to their employers; these were both presented by Mr. Hilands. It is unnecessary to give you the list of petitions, which were chiefly of little interest, if I except one from 800 citizens of Fayette county, praying a removal of their county seat from Uniontown to Upper Middletown, Menallen township, or that the people may be allowed to take a vote upon the subject.

An adjournment resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, fixing the 8th of April as the last day of the Session, was taken up. Mr. Cooper moved to amend by inserting the 15th, as it is clearly out of our power to get through with our business by the 8th; the appropriation bill had been debated a week with little progress, and we could not dispose of it in the House before the close of the present week; our wise and long-winded Senators will no doubt debate it and amend it for our future consideration,—in view of all this he did not believe the business could be completed ere the 15th. Mr. Burrell moved to amend by inserting the 1st proximo, and made quite a "Buncombe" speech, for popularity sake, in support of the motion. Col. Burnside moved a postponement, which he thought proper until the appropriation bill was passed. The motion to postpone and the amendment of Mr. Burrell were lost, and the yeas and nays having been called upon the amendment of Mr. Cooper, it was lost by a vote of 33 to 55. Mr. Kunkle moved to insert the 28th of March, which was *agreed* to, 50 to 31; when the hour of eleven having arrived, the subject was postponed until Monday next; the appropriation bill came up in order, but was postponed until the reports of committees were received. I give you a detailed account of this adjournment discussion that you may see a little of the humbug of our Legislature. Mr. Kunkle's amendment was designed to defeat the bill as all of us could see that a majority were *afraid* to vote against a motion to adjourn to-morrow, had it been made. They will occupy three-fourths of the session in private legislation, and then vote for an early adjournment, and go home as "friends of the people," reformers &c., though willing to leave every important bill untouched or their files, lest they never return. Such disgraces to decent and orderly legislation are too numerous here, retarding legitimate business by their popularity-traps.

Mr. McCaslin, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred various petitions for a reduction of the price set upon the Main Line, reported strongly in opposition to *any* sale of the Works. Mr. Cooper said he had not heard of such a report until a few minutes before —he hoped time would be allowed for the preparation of a minority report. The subject was postponed.

The appropriation bill was up again to-day. Mr. Banning, of Philadelphia, addressed the House strongly in favor of a payment of the interest upon our public debt, previous to an appriation to the schools of Pennsylvania. The remarks were eloquent, but a little too philanthropical—the gentleman forgot that we *owe* our children an education, as much as our creditors their gold. Mr. Brewster, from the same county, replied to him in an able manner. (To tell the truth, this Philadelphia county delegation, is strongly marked with ability. They often disagree upon subjects of a general nature, and when they are engaged in debate, the House is much quieter than usual—a deserved compliment to their talents.) An amendment offered by Mr. Anderson, to allow non-accepting districts to receive the bank appropriations, was lost, 21 to 66, when the House adjourned. The same subject was debated in the afternoon.

In Senate a bill allowing those financial agents of the Commonwealth, who had taken spurious relief notes, credit, therefor, passed finally, as also an act to repeal the 3d section of the act of April 1832, relative to County rates and levies.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill coming up, Mr. Heckman concluded his remarks in opposition, taking the ground that a refusal of leave to make the road to Pittsburgh, would prevent its completion to the Ohio River forever!

Mr. Darsie stated that the Commercial cities of the East were all struggling for the trade of the Mississippi Valley, and it was from New York we had most to fear—she offered every facility for a connexion with the West. Western merchants would purchase from her and ship their goods by the New York line of improvement. If this road is completed to Pittsburgh, it affords you 150 miles of the most difficult part of a continuous route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with which to connect from Chambersburgh.—He contended that the State would lose much by the defeat of this bill, and denounced the very recent opposition of the Canal Commissioners, as the result of the course of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, on the question of resuming the Beaver Division, and designed as a punishment for their course on that subject.

Mr. Crabb occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment, in opposition to the bill, taking a similar ground to that of Mr. Heckman, although defending it in a more gentlemanly manner than the latter.

In the afternoon, Mr. Crabb concluded his speech, and was followed by Messrs. Sullivan and Sterigere in support of the bill. The vote upon the first section of the Railroad bill was then taken, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, and Wilcox Speaker—17.

—Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Corman, Crabbe, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Horton, Sherwood—12.

Absent—Messrs. Ebaugh, Bigler, and Kline. Kline is favorable the other doubtful.

The second section being under consideration, Mr. Baily moved to amend by inserting a provision prohibiting the company from transporting produce or merchandize on their road to or from Pittsburgh as transporters, which was lost.

The second section was then adopted. The third being under consideration, Mr. Crabb offered an amendment to prevent the act from going into effect until the Company had obtained the consent of Maryland and Virginia to a connection being made by Pennsylvania roads in their territory; Mr. Carson offered an amendment thereto that the consent of Maryland alone should be required, when the Senate adjourned.

A GOOD BOOK.—We understand that a wealthy gentleman called upon Bishop Onderdonk on Friday and on taking leave, made him a present of a book. On taking off the wrapper and opening to the title page, there was a hundred dollar bank note; on turning over a leaf there was another; a third leaf and there was a third bill; over the fourth leaf a fourth bill, and over the fifth leaf a fifth bill, until it seemed as though the book was a volume of hundred dollar bills. Who would not————[*Jour. of Com.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

MARCH 17, 1845.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Soon after the reading of the Journal in the U. S. Senate this morning, the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, appeared at the desk and was qualified.

DEATH OF HON. MR. BATES.

Mr. WEBSTER then arose and announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES, in the following eloquent and feeling remarks:—

While we are hastening to bring our session to a close, a melancholy event, the forecoming shadow of which, growing every hour deeper and darker, has hung over us for some days, at length arrests our attention. One of our number is no more. ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES, a Senator from Massachusetts, departed this life at his lodgings in this city yesterday, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in the 66th year of his age.

At the moment when we are about to separate for our respective homes, to meet the circle of affection and friendship which are ready to welcome us, it has pleased Heaven that he should pass "that bourne whence no traveller returns."

Mr. Bates had been undoubtedly much overworked in the discharge of the duties of his station, during the late session of Congress. Already fatigued and exhausted, he yet felt it to be his duty on one of the last nights of that session, to make an effort which severely taxed his remaining strength, and seemed to prostrate his powers. He appeared in his seat for the last time on the last day of the last month; though then ill, no such catastrophe as has since happened, was at that time apprehended. But after that day, he did not leave his house, nor hardly his bed. His dangerous situation soon becoming apparent, his family were sent for, and his wife and son were shortly at his bed side.

All that the highest degree of medical skill could do—all that could be attempted by the solicitude of anxious friends—all that could be suggested by conjugal and filial affection, was done, to the utmost, to save his life. But all were in vain. The will of heaven was otherwise. He had touched on his last hour; he had reached the end of his earthly career, and his Maker called him to another world.

Mr. BATES was born at Granville, in the State of Massachusetts, and was educated at Yale College—adopting the law as his profession, he prosecuted his studies for a time under eminent instructors in New Haven, and afterwards with the late Judge Hinkley of Northampton.

His ability and learning, and his high and honorable character soon led to professional distinction, and in due time placed him in the ranks of the most eminent lawyers and advocates, in the part of the country in which he resided.

But the Bar was not long his only sphere of action. The confidence of the community in his ability and fidelity, and its approbation of its principles, summoned him early into public life. He rendered long and valuable service in both branches of the Legislature of his State, and in its Executive Council.

But a larger field opened to him, and nearly twenty years ago he became a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. In that body he remained eight years, sustaining his character through the whole period as a gentleman of probity and honor, of a department at once manly and courteous, and as much distinguished for the firmness with which he maintained his own opinions and principles, as for the liberality and candor which he always manifested to those who differed from him.

His subsequent election to the Senate, shows the sense which his native State entertained of the value of his public services, and her confidence in his future usefulness.

Of this body he was a member for five years,—I may not, now and here, speak of his political principles or opinions, the measures he espoused or the measures which he opposed. But I may speak of him, I am sure, with the concurrence of every one who hears me, as a gentleman of uprightness and talent, of manly and honorable bearing, worthy to fill a seat here, by his intelligence and character, his just conception of the duties of his situation, and his conscientious devotion to the discharge of those duties.

In this Chamber, I am sure, he had not an enemy. The morning salutations of *all of* us were given to no one with more hearty good will.—While his intelligence commanded respect, his social virtues and his eminent kindness and good feeling won universal esteem. The interest felt in him by his associates in this body could, in no way have been more strongly manifested than by their daily and hourly and most solicitous inquiries, during the progress of his illness, and all feel that his decease has left a void in our circle as men, and as Senators, not easy to be filled.

Mr. Bates was not over ambitious to attract attention as a public debater. In that respect he was far more distinguished for abstinence and retirement, than for obtrusiveness. He left occasion to find him out, and call him out, yet he was an able speaker and an eloquent man.

His thoughts were clear, his topics well chosen, and his illustrations often quite happy and convincing. His manner was natural, simple, earnest. These qualities rendered him eminent and successful in addresses to the Jury. To the hour of his death, he had no superior for such efforts, among those with whom he practised. He spoke with so much manifest fairness of purpose, dealt so ingenuously with opposing arguments, and put so much of his heart into his acts and into his words, that those who listened to him, were apt to find themselves persuaded and convinced without once thinking that there had been an exhibition of oratory or rhetoric. It was his case which he put forth and not himself. With no studied form of speech in artistical preparation, he appealed at once with singular felicity to the good sense, and the right feeling of those whom he addressed.

In this body, while not neglectful of more prominent and conspicuous subjects, he gave constant attention to the duties of the Committee of Pensions, of which he was Chairman. All know that the application to particular cases of the general principles which the government has adopted on this subject is difficult and delicate, in no inconsiderable degree. Carefully abstaining from going beyond established rules, he spared no pains in the investigation of cases in which parties appeared to have a claim on the bounty of the Country. Many a Revolutionary Veteran yet lives to bless his memory, many an aged Widow owes her daily bread to his benevolent, patient, and assiduous labors.

Mr. Bates' death will sorely wound many hearts among family, domestic and social friends. There is the partner of his life, now soon to follow his remains to the family vault; there are sons and daughters and kindred of various degrees. I will not invade the sanctity of their sorrow by empty words of attempted consolation. They will look for solace to resignation and religious faith, and bow humbly to the will of God.

When information of his death shall reach the beautiful village in which he lived, it will be a day of general grief. I see many an aged and venerable form known to me, and better known to him, leaning tremulously upon his staff and shedding copious tears at the sad intelligence. I see the middle aged pause in their pursuits to regret the death of a neighbor, an adviser, and a friend. I see the youth of both sexes lamenting that the Mansion always open to their innocent associations, always made instructive by the conversation and kindness of its Head, now closed against its accustomed visitors by the stroke of death. And I hear the solemn tones which shall call afflicted families, and an afflicted neighborhood into the House of God, to pay respect to his memory, and supplicate the consolations of religion.

Mr. President, I have spoken of my deceased colleague in his professional and public character, and in his social and domestic relations. But Mr. Bates was conscious of a relation, higher than all these. He felt deeply and reverently that there was a Supreme Author of his being, and that he had a connection with a world to come. He was a believer in Christianity, and devoutly thankful for the revelation of the New Testament.

Several years ago, and before his entrance on public life here, he united himself with a church, in the bosom of which he lived, and continued a member to his death. There is reason to believe that his last hours were cheered by the light of Christian hope. He uttered no repining, but expressed his willingness to depart, if such were the will of his Maker. Not that he did not desire life; for he enjoyed life, and had much to live for. Domestic love, general respect, public honor, and a consciousness of usefulness—all these conspired to render his life happy, and its continuance desirable.

Nor was it that he looked with indifference on death; for who has such icy stoicism, or rather who has such blunted sensibilities, such a stupified mind, as to contemplate, with indifference, a change of being, and a change of worlds. But he regarded death, with all its terrors, only as a passage to another state of existence—a state in which this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality.

'True it is an awful thing to die—
'Twas even to him; but the dark vale once trod,
Heaven lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart—behold their God.'

Mr. President, when one of us rises here to announce the death of a col eague, he cannot but reflect, that if he stay here, the time must come, and he knows not how soon, when another colleague shall perform that sad office towards himself. We all know that we must follow our departed associates, and no one of us can tell how few steps he may be even now, behind him.

I hope this reflection may chasten us in our too heated pursuits of worldly objects; may teach us to hold the world, but as the world; may inspire us with kindness, forbearance and mutual good will, and lead us, while we serve with all our powers the country which honors us, to recollect, still, that we are not here always, and that scenes not yet beheld, nor comprehended, nor capable of being fully conceived, are before us all.

After Mr. W. had resumed his seat, Mr. HUGER of S. C. made a few remarks expressive of his regret at the death of his brother Senator, whom he had sincerely respected for his uprightness, intelligence, honor and urbanity.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, of Maine, a committee was appointed to superintend Mr. BATES' funeral, which is to take place to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this company on Monday week, the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:—R. S. Reed, B. B. Vincent, Wm. Kelley, T. G. Colt, James M. Power, M. B. Lowry, and John A. Tracy. The directors afterwards re-elected R. S. Reed President.

MR. CAMERON.—The Harrisburg Correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, (Locofoco,) says:

"It is well understood that Mr. Cameron has pledged himself to support all the principal Whig measures—the Tariff of '42 *as it is*—the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, &c. &c; and it is said that he is pledged against Texas. The latter is not known, but the two former *are positively*. I have it from the lips of Mr. Sullivan, a Whig, who stated to me that his friends would have gone for Woodward had he been found to entertain opinions as favorable to their measures as Mr. Cameron, but that Mr. W. declined answering their letters. Mr. Cameron's answers on the first two questions were not to be mistaken—his notions, said Mr. Sullivan, are thoroughly Whig."

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 22, 1845.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL.—Our readers will find a full account of the progress of the Railroad Bill in the Senate, up to last accounts, in our Harrisburgh letter. We shall probably have the account of its passage in time for our next. We regret the amendment requiring the Company to procure the assent of Maryland to the tapping o the road in that State, as it will delay the commencement of the Road for another season, the Maryland Legislature having adjourned. We hope this clause will yet be stricken out.

OHIO—Congress Districts.

The late Legislature of has passed a bill correcting some of the atrocious injustice of the Locofoco Gerrymander of Ohio for Members of Congress. Under the Loco Apportionment of 1842-3, the Whigs, with six thousand majority in the popular vote, carry but *seven* of the twenty-one Congress Districts! Such was the actual result of the Presidential canvass last fall—a majority of 5,940 for Clay, yet only seven Clay Districts to foruteen for Polk, though in the State Election preceding we obtained another Congressman by a dozen votes in a Locofoco District, through McNulty's unpopularity. The bill just passed redresses this injustice. Several Districts are brought far nearer an equality, while most of them are made more compact and shapely. Their political character, on a nearly balanced Popular Vote, will be as follows, *Whig*, 9 Districts; *Loco*, 10; *Doubtful* 2.

The Dubuque Express, of the 20th ult., says that Mr. DANCE, of Delaware county, Iowa, was found dead in the timber near his residence, the latter part of the previous week. It is supposed that he was shot by a Mr. Lowe, in consequence of the seduction of his sister, a girl of fourteen years of age. Brutal circumstances are said to have been connected with the transaction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Boston Atlas of yesterday, from data furnished by an extra of the New Hampshire Patriot, (Loco) dated on Saturday, gives the following as the result of the vote for Governor in 187 towns:

	Whig.	*Loco.*	*Abo. and Scat.*
Colby,	14,923	Steele, 21,489	Hoyt, &c. 6,215

Steele's majority over all, 351, which will be increased by the vote of the 33 remaining towns. The Abolition vote by itself is 5,271.

We have returns of the Congressional vote from only 157 towns. In these Woodbury runs 2000 behind the highest on his ticket. The Boston Post concedes that he is defeated. Hale's vote in the same towns is 5,916.

There has been a great deal said of late in the papers of an "electro magnetic light" discovered in Cincinnati. The Atlas, of that city, says it has never seen the light, but from what it learns of those who have, it concludes that, practically, it will be of little use.

SENTENCE OF HENRY W. MCCURRY.—This man, recently convicted of the murder of Mr. PAUL ROUX, was brought into the City Court, Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, a few minutes before twelve o'clock—Judge BRICE, WORTHINGTON and NESBIT on the Bench—and received the dread sentence of the law. He was placed in the bar and ordered to stand up, when the sentence was pronounced by Judge BRICE. The prisoner, the Baltimore Patriot states, looked firm and resolute, without evincing scarcely the slightest emotion—his eyes being steadily fixed upon the oracle of his terrible sentence. Whilst the sentence was being pronounced, the bell of the Cathedral tolled the "*Angelus*," and at this moment the lips of the prisoner were seen to move, as though he were whispering something to himself. This was the only visible motion of his face and countenance, during the solemn ceremony.—The Judge, and others who were present, manifested much more feeling than was shown by him. He was remanded to jail to await the execution of the law.

The day of execution will be appointed by the Governor. The law allows twenty days from the time the sentence is pronounced.

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

The Funeral of Senator Bates.

Long before the hour appointed, the galleries of the Senate were filled with a large number of persons of both sexes, who came to witness the solemn Funeral ceremonies in honor of the Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts.

At the hour of twelve the Vice President called the Senate to order, at which time the corpse of the deceased, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Committee of Arrangements, and the Pall-bearers, with Mr. Adams, Mr. Webster, and a son of Mr. Bates as chief mourners, was brought into the Senate Chamber, and placed on the pall in the aisle. The President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet occupied seats on the right of the Vice President's chair, the Foreign Ministers and Pall-bearers on the left of the chair, the Committee of Arrangements occupying seats in front.

After an impressive and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tuston, the Chaplain of the late Senate, and the performance of Divine Service, the Funeral procession moved on from the Senate Chamber to the Railroad Depot in the following order:

The Clergy in attendance; Physicians who attended the deceased; Committee of arrangements—Mr. Evans Mr. Mangum, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Sevier, Mr. Cass; Pall-Bearers, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Huger, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Benton, Mr. Sturgeon Mr. Berrien. The family and friends of the deceased; the Senator from the State of Mass., as principal mourner; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States; the Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President of the United States and their Secretary; the members of the late House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Officers of both Houses of Congress; the President of the United States; the Heads of Departments; Foreign Ministers; Judges of the United States; Officers of the Executive Departments; Officers of the Army and Navy; The Mayors of the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria; Citizens and Strangers.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH, 18, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—We have had quite a day in the Senate to-day, and somewhat of a flare up in the House.

In Senate, the whole day was consumed in the consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill. Mr. Carson's substitute for Mr. Crabb's amendment, mentioned in my letter of yesterday, was adopted by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Horton, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker, 17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood—12.

Mr. Baily then moved to amend, by requiring the assent of Virginia, before the bill should go into effect, which was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig Darragh, Darsie, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—16.

Mr. Carson offered a proviso that the connexion should be between Hancock and Martinsburg, which was not agreed to

YEAS—Messrs. Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Gibbons, Hill, Morrison, Quay, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman Crabb, Ebaugh, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Ross, Sherwood, Sterigere—14.

The third section having been agreed to, Mr. Crabb moved to amend the 4th, by adding a proviso that the tolls should not, on the whole road be less than on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Hoover, Morrison Quay Rahn Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—16.

Mr. Sullivan moved a proviso that the tolls be not less than those *now* established on the Pennsylvania road by the Canal Commissioners; Mr. Crabb moved to amend by inserting "such as *may* be at any time," instead of "those now," which was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood,—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—15.

Mr. Sullivan's motion was agreed to, and the section as amended passed, as also the 5th, 6th and 7th, with unimportant amendments.

Mr. Crabb offered a new section 8, requiring an annual statement of the business on the road, and the payment into the Treasury of the one-half of the Surplus profit over five per cent., upon the Pennsylvania section of the road. To this Mr. Darsie offered as an amendment, Sections 8 and 9, a substitute for Mr. Crabb's, requiring an annual statement, and also a statement of the *cost* of this part of the road, stock to the amount of which should be liable to taxation by the State, which was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Ross, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Babbitt, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood—10.

Section 10 and 11 were then passed.

Mr. Crabb offered a new section reserving the power to amend the law whenever it shall appear injurious to the interests of Pennsylvania, which was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Ebaugh, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hoover, Sherwood—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Eyer, Gibbons, Morrison, Quay, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox, Speaker —14.

He then offered another reserving power to revoke the privileges for any violation or evasion of the restrictions. To this Mr. Sterigere offered an amendment, reserving this power to the joint action of all the States through which the road ran, provided no injustice be done to the incorporators, which was lost:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox Speaker—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Ross, Sherwood—15.

Mr. Dimmick offered an amendment reserving the right to repeal in case of any abuse or misuse of the privileges granted, which was agreed to :

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Horton, Morrison, Quay, Ross, Sullivan, Wilcox, Speaker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Sherwood—12.

The question was on the section as amended when the Senate adjourned. So far every effort has been made by the borers and others to defeat the bill. Many of the features of the bill contain very onerous restrictions which may lose us the benefit of the road entirely, and tend to drive it elsewhere. Senators should not forget the homely adage that "it takes *two* to make a bargain!" Judge Champneys, in one of his opposition speeches to-day, paid a deserved compliment to the zeal with which Mr. Darsie has pressed this measure upon the Senate this session; Mr D. has truly labored hard for his constituents and the State, and should, and doubtless will receive the highest honors from both.

In the House the private bills were taken up and passed with the usual rapidity. Quite a scene was occasioned by the Speaker calling a member to order. Gov. Shunk, merely by way of showing members that he had the power, *vetoed* to-day, a bill introduced by Mr. Mageehan, for perfecting certain records in Cambria county, which their Prothonatary had not properly taken care of. When the message had been read, Mr. Mageehan addressed the House in support of the bill, and leaning somewhat against the exercise of the Kingly prerogative; "I had hoped," he continued, "that when the Governor first interfered to cross the path of the Legislature, he would not have struck so low as at a private bill,"—at this moment the raps of the Speaker's ivory mallet were heard in quick succession, and Mr. M. was called to order and directed confine himself to the merits of the *bill* which was before the House. Mr. Mageehan insisted that the *veto* was also before the House, but after having been ruled out of order several times, and interrupted by Speaker Patterson on the ground that, as the Governor had a right to veto whatever he chose, no member could speak of it as an "interference" with the Legislature, (or something to that effect,) Mr. M. appealed and took his seat, determined not to be thus "gagged." Some of the Shunk men here ascertained the foolish position that the presiding officer occupied, and thronged around the chair, whilst others spoke on the subject, or made innumerable motions to "adjourn."

Mr. Mageehan having committed his appeal to writing, handed it to the chair, when he was informed that if he would disavow any *reflections upon the Governor*," the position of affairs would be changed.

Mr. Sanderson and others hoped he would do no such thing.

Mr. Mageehan "I disavow nothing that is is in that paper, (his appeal,) it contains my language, for using which I was declared out of order."

Mr. Herr trusted the appeal would not be withdrawn, (as some of the Locofocos suggested;) he desired to know what a member might say, how far he might go, and at what point his lips would be sealed and the gag applied.

After some twenty minutes of most intense excitement and great disorder, the Whigs looking determined, the friends of the Governor confused, and the "Cameron Democrats" pleased, Mr. Patterson concluded that "the Speaker had *misunderstood* the language used by the gentleman from Cambria," and Mr. Magechan concluded his speech.

Mr. Cooper followed in opposition to the bill, and also remarked upon the privilege and right of members to "reflect" upon the Governor, or any public officer, whose conduct merited it, and 6 at o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

The Revenue Board adjourned sine die this morning. I will send you a table of assessments to-morrow.

A MAN KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—We learn by a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer Princess, from Baton Rouge, that the large male elephant of Messrs. Hopkins & Co's menagerie, on Saturday morning killed the person who had been for some length of time employed to take charge of it. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, en route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refused to cross a small bridge; the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse, (one which the elephant was not accustomed to) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount, the horse shyed, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from further violence. The infuriated animal then returned to the road, where the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female, and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off towards the woods, carrying the camel by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of an attack upon it, when fire arms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon it, but without any effect. Word was then sent to the U. S. garrison, and some thirty or forty of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with their muskets. The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him, for the balls were frequently flattened up upon striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was determined upon to send to the garrison, for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain and finally yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals. This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers some two or three years ago, at Algiers, opposite this city, and was only stayed from further mischief after fourteen shots had been fired into it.—*New Orleans Bee, March* 10.

Dr. Espy's Theory of Rain and Storms.

A friend has placed in our hands a printed Circular, from the celebrated Dr. ESPY, the "storm king," with a request for its publication. It is entirely too long for our columns entire, but we give the most important portion, with a synopsis of the rest. It is a subject quite interesting, and deserves attention.

The object of the circular is to prove that the Doctor's Theory that rain can be produced in time of drought, by artificial means, is true, and to show how this can be done. To prove the Doctor's position, several letters are given from responsible individuals, giving an account of rain having been produced by firing fallow fields and prairies. One of the most remarkable took place in Coudersport, Pa., last July. A fallow, containing about six acres, was set on fire about one o'clock, P. M. The weather was very dry at the time, and the atmosphere clear. The fire spread rapidly, and burned with great violence. In a short time a white cloud formed immediately over the fire, and spread out in every direction, but principally to the east and north, a smart shower fell, and the cloud passed off to the east, the rain increasing in quantity as it progressed. A great extent of country was thus watered. To the west of the fire, the rain did not extend half a mile. Having given his proof, Dr. ESPY proceeds to theorize, as follows, and this is the part of his circular to which he requests particular attention:

"From the investigations which I have been able to make on this subject, and on the nature of rains generally, it follows certainly that all rains travel eastward from the place of beginning; and that rains and snows in the winter are of great length from north and south, and comparatively nar

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBURGH, MARCH 25, 1845.

THE MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

Under the Commercial head we give another statement of the trade and travel on this work. The business and travel which heretofore have gone on the National Road, are now fairly turned into this new channel. Merchandise from Baltimore is laid down in Cincinnati in about or nearly the same time *via* this city, that it is at Wheeling, and often at *less* cost from Baltimore to Cincinnati, than from Baltimore to Wheeling.

"THE FAMILY."—We find the following paragraph in the New York Courier's Washington correspondence, of date March 17. In the sentiments expressed of the fitness of WILKINS for the Judgeship, and in reference to "the family" monopolizing so large a portion of the best offices in the country, we fully concur:

"It is rumored to-day that the President has determined to nominate ex-Secretary Wilkins for the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped this is mere rumor, for independently of the fact that the Dallas family is already pretty abundantly provided for at the public expense—something, perhaps, beyond their merits and the true rule of equality—Mr. Wilkins is entirely unfit for the office. He is without industry, without the requisite legal learning, and a great deal too old to acquire either. Make an ambassador of him, a secretary, any thing but a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. If the twenty millions of American people cannot furnish forth a competent man for this office, without again drawing for a fourth or fifth time upon one family, we had better confess poverty at once and go into bankruptcy."

It is stated that the whole of the lettings for enlarging the Morris Canal have been made. There are 10 sections of about 10 miles each, upon which 300 men are soon to be placed, making an aggregate of 3000 men upon the whole line. It is expected that the enlargement will be completed by the middle of June, of a capacity sufficient to pass boats carrying 60 tons. The Morris Canal commences on the Delaware, opposite Easton, and extends to Jersey City, opposite New York, a distance of 105 miles. When thus enlarged, a large quantity of coal from the Lehigh region will pass directly to New York by this route.

The Lehigh Canal commences at Easton, and runs up the Lehigh, and connects by Railroad with the Pennsylvania Canal, at Wilkesbarre, on the North Branch. This opens a continuous line of Canal and Railroad to New York city from Pittsburgh.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following order, adopted in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Wednesday, will show the stand which that State has determined to take in respect to the matters in controversy between her and South Carolina:

"*Ordered*, That the Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor upon the subject of the treatment of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, in South Carolina, be directed to report to the Legislature resolves to the following effect viz:

That Massachusetts is restrained from further present action in behalf of her citizens imprisoned in South Carolina solely on account of their color, and from the exercise of her own powers to protect the commerce of her citizens, by her unwillingness to do the slightest violence to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which she is claiming for her own citizens in the premises;

That South Carolina having, by her constituted authorities, interfered to prevent access to the Courts of the United States within her territory, it becomes the duty of the General Government to afford to the citizens of our Commonwealth, while in another State, all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States;

And that Massachusetts now demands, and will continue to demand, that the General Government make such change in the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, or such provisions by law, as will enable any citizen of Massachusetts, who may hereafter be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of color, to urge his claim to liberty and proctection in the Courts of the United States; and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to lose no opportunity of urging this subject upon the consideration of Congress."

DELAWARE COUNTY REBELLION.—The Anti-Rent rebellion in the county of Delaware is growing more and more serious, and the authorities of the county have made a formal requisition on Gov. Wright for aid in preserving the peace, and maintaining the supremacy of the law in that county. The requisition was promptly complied with, so far as to send 250 stand of arms, and a proper supply of ammunition to the Sheriff, which were despatched yesterday morning under an escort of eight men detailed from the Republican Artillery.

A letter in the Evening Journal dated at Delhi at 12 o'clock on Monday night, represents the state of things as much worse than had been heretofore described. The county was full of disguised insurgents, spread in detached parties in all quarters. The Sheriff's posse was small, and a part of his few men were *drilling with pitch forks*. A large body of Indians were at Bovina, and about 300 in Kortright. New outrages were constantly committed, and Sheriff Griffin of Middletown, had had his horse shot from under him. A shocking accident occurred during the examination of the prisoners in the Court House at Delhi. A Mr. Erasmus Rogers, while sitting on the casement of a window, let his rifle slip from a bench on which it was resting, and the cock striking the edge, the gun went off and discharged a ball into his left side, which passed into his shoulder. It was feared the wound would be fatal.

Ulster County.—A letter received here yesterday from Kingston, and dated the 18th instant, is full of warlike movements in Ulster County. After mentioning the expedition sent out under Deputy Sheriff Dacau, says, the party returned on Saturday evening, having been driven back by large bodies of *Indians*. On Monday some men sent out on Saturday returned to Kingston with nine prisoners, which were brought in "under the point of the bayonet," and safely lodged in jail. They were taken on Sunday night in their beds, as they supposed the posse had all returned home. They were brought before Judge Ruggles on Monday, who "laid down the law" to them at great length, and in very proper terms. The letter goes on to describe the Indian dresses, some half a dozen of which the writer had seen in Kingston, and describes as "frightful." It would be impossible to identify a person wearing one of them, says the letter, so completely do they disguise the wearer, even to the *voice*.—*N. Y. Cour.*

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—Washington visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child and said, "I am sorry my dear, to give you so much trouble." "I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 21, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—This morning in the House Mr. Cooper offered a resolution asking of the Governor the papers respecting a requisition of Gov. Bouck, of New York, for Josiah Hall of Warren county, who is charged in Chataque county, New York, with the commission of perjury, together with his reasons for refusing to deliver said Hall to the Authorities of New York. Hall is connected in some way, with the Lumberman's Bank, which blew up some years ago. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying the passage of a law more effectually to punish seduction, which was referred to the Committe on Vice and Immorality.

The bill substituting the individual liability clause for the mortgage security required of the Stockholders of the Lancaster County Bank passed finally, 43 to 30.

Some debate was had on the pay of the troops engaged in the Philadelphia Riots, which continued until the hour of eleven, when the Appropriation bill coming up, the amendment adopted yesterday, was reconsidered, the proviso modified so as to continue in force the 40th Section of the act of April 29, 1844, except as regards Public Schools, when it was again passed, and the division appropriating $200,000 for Public Schools as amended, coming up for consideration, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Brady, and Mr. Herr, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Bigham, Bishop, Brewster (Hunt'don) Brewster (Phila. county,) Bright, Brown, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cooper, Cross, Dickey, Dowling, Dunlap, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Harper, Herr, Hilands, Hoffman (Phila. county,) Jacoby, James, Kennedy, Knox, Kunkel, Larkin, Meloy, Merrifield, Metzger, Morgan, Morley, Muse M'Bride, M'Caslin, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, O'Bryan, Painter, Parke, Porter, Power, Riddle, Rider, Sankey, Sheets, Smith (Clearfield,) Smyth (Clinton,) Stewart, Taggart, Trego, Vliet, Walton, Wilson, Worman, Patterson *Speaker*—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Amer, Banning, Bayard, Boyer, Brady, Brush, Connor, Potts, Hall, Hallowell, Hazlehurst, Hill, Hoffman (Berks,) Paxson, Price, Salter, Samuels, Sanderson, Shuman, Smith (Berks,) Stetler, Tice, Zimmerman—24.

So the division was adopted.

The fifth division appropriating $4,000 to the House of Refuge; the sixth, of $8,000 to the Institution for the instruction of the Blind; and the seventh, of $11,000 for instructing the Deaf and Dumb, all passed, after an amendment adding $1,000 to the sixth division had been agreed to.

The eighth division appropriating $200,000 for repairs, this year, and $50,000 for repairs after first of December next, being under consideration, Mr. McFarland moved to amend by reducing the first item to $150,000, which was agreed to 46 to 33, and the division, thus amended, was agreed to.

The ninth division, which provides that the motive power expenses shall be paid from the motive fund, and the tolls for motive power, use of trucks and wheel tolls on trucks shall constitute a part of said fund, and repairs and debts now due shall be paid from said fund,—was under consideration when the House adjourned in the afternoon.

In Senate, the nomination of Mr. Hugh Bigham as an Associate Judge of Armstrong County, was received.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill for the suppression of houses of ill fame.

The bill creating a new Judicial District was lost on final passage, 10 to 17. The bill punishing agents of transporters for selling or misappropriating property under their care, passing over the public works, passed finally. A bill supplementary to the act relating to Executions, passed 16th April, 1840, was then taken up, debated till adjournment, and occupied the whole afternoon.

I believe I alluded in a former letter to the outrageous attack of Senator Heckman upon the Democrats who voted for the Tariff candidate for Senator, in which he alleged that they had pledged themselves to the support of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill, in consideration of Whig votes for Cameron. Now it seems that all this kind of bargaining was on the other side! several instances having come to light, in which threats and promises were resorted to by members to force the retractory into the caucus traces—nor was this all; officers of the government were found engaging in the same work, and it is strange that they did not succeed. Some five or six who were not in caucus did vote for Woodward—their reasons may be guessed, but must not be hinted at.

On the occasion referred to Mr. Ross, of the Senate, said it had been charged that an arrangement had been entered into with the friends of Gen. Cameron, to secure the passage of the bill. As a friend of Gen. C. he disclaimed any knowledge of such arrangement, nor did he believe that it ever existed. He had voted for Gen. Cameron, because it was his duty as a Pennsylvanian, to support Pennsylvania policy. He stood committed and pledged to support the Tariff—his constituents were in favor of it, and he had refused to go into caucus, because he was fearful it would result as it did, in the nomination of Mr. Woodward. In the county of Luzerne, the residence of Judge Woodward, (said Mr. R.) it is well known that his opinions upon the Tariff are precisely *those entertained by John C. Calhoun*. Mr. R. referred to the attempt to defeat the bill, by trumping up an idle rumor in relation to the election for Senator, and said that "those who live in glass houses, should not throw stones." He was met in the rotunda on the morning of the election, by a friend of Mr. Woodward, and *threatened if he did not support the caucus nominee the bill for the removal of the seat of justice for Columbia county would be repealed on Thursday*. But, said Mr. R., he mistook his man; if all the bills of the session were to be repealed, he could not be induced to vote contrary to what he believed to be right, and for what would best subserve the interests of Pennsylvania.

For once, in the history of Locofocoism, attempts of this kind failed, and credit is due the Democrats who supported Pennsylvania interests, even at the expense of their party.

Sir Robert Peel's Plan of Finance.

The British Minister has made a bold movement in his financial policy. He proposes, and will doubtless carry, the entire abolition of duties on raw cotton, coals, glass, staves, and four hundred and thirty miscellaneous articles; also a reduction in the duty on sugar. The loss of revenue arising from these modifications of the tariff is estimated at £3,358,000. Yet inasmuch as the general revenues of the Kingdom show that this amount may be spared, the income tax being continued, the Minister has not hesitated to propose the very important changes which give so marked a character to his system of commercial and financial policy.

The income tax was proposed a few years ago as a temporary measure rendered necessary by the extraordinary expenditures incurred in the Affghanistan war. It is not popular of course with the class of persons upon whom it falls; it has been quietly borne, however, in the belief that it would soon cease. But Sir Robert Peel having once put the saddle on and got the bit into the horse's mouth, is not disposed to dismount. He relieves the manufacturing and commercial interests, whose support will be thus secured to his administration, and holds the landed gentry under the pressure of the income tax—a pressure which they will be compelled to bear as patiently as they can, under the fear that if they prove restive the Minister will strike away from them the protective barricade of the corn laws. If they are to have the sliding scale, they must pay the income tax. Such seems to be the compensation system of the British financier.

Sir Robert Peel's luminous exposition of his new plan is a master piece of its kind—business-like, statesman-like, and, we may add, gentleman-like. It bears the characteristics of a bold, decisive mind, and indicates a Minister ready to meet responsibility with a manly front, as a thing which must be encountered by any one who would govern a great nation. It shows too the great extent of the Minister's knowledge of the trade and resources of the kingdom, and the wonderful facility and minute correctness with which he could speak of the details included in his multifarious subject. Though the exposition is long and relates to dry topics it is easy reading throughout. The portion of the speech which is likely to possess most interest for American readers is that relating to the abolition of the duty on cotton: we quote that portion:

"I now come to that article, which of all others is the most important to the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of this country. (Loud cheers.) I come now to cotton wool—(hear, hear,)—and the duty upon it. The present duty on cotton wool is, so far as the revenue is concerned, 5-16ths of a penny the pound weight; but as that duty is applicable to the whole amount of cotton wool imported, and as about one-fifth of the total amount of such cotton wool is unavailable for the purposes of manufacture, and is necessarily waste, the duty, of course, presses with increased severity upon that portion of the whole amount which is capable of being used for manufactures. It is estimated, and I believe the estimate to be a reasonable one, that we ought to add 1-16th more to the 5-16ths, in order to calculate the full amount of duty paid upon the whole of the cotton wool that is actually manufactured in this country. 6-16ths, or 3-8ths of a penny per pound weight would, therefore, be the total amount of duty paid on cotton wool. Now, when the price of cotton wool is 4d a lb. on the average, 3-8ths of a penny per lb. is a duty of nine per cent. on the value of the raw material. If the price of cotton wool be, as it has been of late, not more than 3d a lb., 3-8ths of 1d per lb. is a duty amounting to not less than 12½ per cent. on the value of the raw material.

This duty so levied falls with peculiar severity on the coarsest descriptions of cotton. Upon the finer muslins you can hardly estimate the amount of duty, it is so small; but the coarser the fabric, and the more it is in common wear, the higher is the amount of duty. Seeing and considering these things—seeing the amount of duty imposed upon the coarser fabrics—seeing the extent of competition to which they are exposed—seeing the importance of this manufacture to the commercial greatness of this country, we are prepared to advise the abolition of the duty upon cotton wool. (Loud and long continued cheering.) The estimated loss to the revenue by the abolition of the duty on cotton wool—taking as a guide the amount received last year—will not be less than £680,000. (Hear, hear.) In respect, then, to the revenue derived from the customs duties, we do not propose to make any further alterations, than those to which I have now referred. I am not quite sure whether or not greater popularity might not have been obtained by proposing other articles on which a reduction of the excise impost should be made; but I am satisfied that it is the duty of the executive government to take those articles which, whether there has been any clamor for a reduction of duty on them or not, are articles in respect of which any duty at all is open to the greatest objection. (Hear, hear.)"

The aggregate revenue of Great Britain is put down at £53,100,000. The proposed modifications in the tariff will take off some three millions or more from this aggregate, leaving enough however for the annual expenditures of the Government, which are over forty nine millions sterling, including the interest on the public debt.

Of this immense mass of Revenue, upwards of fifty millions sterling or nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the sum of £22,000,000 is furnished by the customs; the excise duties supply £13,500,000; from stamps the amount of £7,100,000 is raised, while the direct taxes yield only £4,200,000. Indirect taxation, therefore, in various ways, supplies by far the largest portion of the revenues of Great Britain. The income tax, which is not included in the direct tax, as above specified, yields annually some five millions.

The interest on the national debt of Great Britain is annually £30,795,000—more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The yearly cost of the army establishment is £6,601,000—an amount exceeding the average annual expenditure of our whole government in all its departments. The navy estimates for the British service this year are nearly seven millions sterling.—*Balt. Amer.*

New Hampshire Election.

The Concord Patriot of the 20th has returns from 206 towns, leaving fifteen small towns or gores to hear from. The aggregate of votes is as follows:

For Governor.

John H. Steele, (Loco)	22,761
Anthony Colby, (Whig)	15,563
Daniel Hait, (Birney)	5,464
Scattering, (mostly Loco)	992

Steele over all others, 742.

The Patriot estimates Steele's majority in the returns to come in at 500, making his majority in the whole State a little over 1,200.

For Members of Congress.

Loco Foco.	*Whig.*
Mace Moulton, 23,866	Ich. Goodwin, 15,544
J. H. Johnson, 23,810	G.W. Nesmith, 14,677
M. Norris, Jr., 23,563	Edwards, 14,674
J. Woodbury, 21,719	Sawyer, 13,815

Abolition ticket, 5,212; 4,960; 4,524, 4,463. John P. Hale, 7,016; Scattering 1,511.

Norris, Moulton, and Johnson are elected; Woodbury lacks some 500 votes Mr. Hale received about 2,000 Locofoco votes, whereby Woodbury is defeated. The votes for the Whig and Birney Congressmen are reduced by the vote given to Hale.

The Locofocos elect 4 of the 5 Councillors, and 10 of the 12 Senators, and will of course elect the others in joint meeting of the Legislature. Hon. Salma Hale, the Whig candidate for Senate in the 9th (Cheshire) District, is said by the Patriot to lack *six* votes of a majority over all others.

The House, so far, stands 156 Loco, 74 Whig, 7 Abolition, 2 politics unknown, 19 towns no choice, 9 to be heard from—probably all Loco.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Capt. T. Sangster, the man who assaulted the Hon. John Quincy Adams some time ago, was tried in the Criminal Court of Washington City on Wednesday, and sentenced to thirty days' confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $100. The venerable statesman stated on the trial that he was perfectly satisfied that Sangster did not commit the assault with any malicious intention, and he freely forgave him. On this representation the judgement was temporarily suspended, and a petition, signed by Mr. Adams and Judge Dunlop, was sent to the President, praying a pardon.—*Balt. Am. of Saturday.*

PRESENT TO MR. CLAY.—We have been shown a superb pair of Silver Pitchers about to be presented to Henry Clay by the Whig Ladies of Norwich, Connecticut. They are of a beautiful pattern, though devoid of ornament, and cost some $200. The inscription is simple and happy, and every thing in the best taste and keeping. If all who desire to testify their regard for and admiration of Mr. Clay should find opportunity, he will be well nigh overwhelmed with such testimonials. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Railroad and Steamboat Lines, it will be seen by their advertisement in another column, have made an important improvement in their running, to commence on Monday next, and the fare, the traveling public will be gratified to learn, is reduced in the steamboat line to $2, the railroad to $3, and the freight line to 50 cents.

One line, it will be observed, is to start at half past 10 at night, or immediately after the arrival of the line that leaves New York at 5 P. M. By this line, the great eastern mail will be brought on, and reach Baltimore early in the morning, instead of 3 in the afternoon, a highly important improvement, and one we have been insisting upon for years.—*Balt. Pat.*

EDITORS HONORED.—We learn that E. W. Hutter, who has for several years been the principal editor of the late Keystone, and present Democratic Union, has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State. Sam'l D. Patterson, formerly of the Pennsylvania Reporter, now a proprietor of the Democratic Union, and also of that well known and popular literary paper "United States Saturday Post," has been appointed Navy Agent in Philadelphia. And John W. Forney, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. Success attend them.—We hope the example by Polk will not be lost upon Whigs, who have held it to be a great crime to appoint to office, those who have labored in the cause.—*Harisburgh Telegraph.*

☞The Hon. Simon Cameron appeared in the Senate on Monday, was qualified and took his seat. The election of Gen. Cameron to this high office, presents a singular case of extraordinary promotion, this being the first public civil office, he has ever held. We do not know of another instance in the history of the country, where any man has made a stride like this, at once from the ranks of private life to one of the highest offices in the country! Besides the General is a printer, and the first printer, we believe, who has ever had a seat in the Senate. The fraternity are looking up!—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 26, 1845.

Tolls on the Main Line and the prospect.

We have, at various times during the six months past, entered fully into the question of tolls upon our Main Line, their effect upon the trade of the West, and the necessity of a decided and bold reduction. Especially, while there was a hope of operating upon the Canal Commissioners did we make an effort to produce an impression—our motto is "*Try*," and we tried. In conjunction with far abler advocates of reduction, we did all we could; but when the Commissioners, almost at the twelfth hour, published the rates of toll, it was found that they had, in their laborious task, finally pitched upon that happy medium in the reduction process which, while it failed to attract more of the great staples of the West to the route, promises to reduce the revenue of the State. Flour was one item especially which was urged upon their notice, but it met with no more favor than others, and came in as a participant in the trifling reduction upon most articles. In vain was it pointed out and demonstrated that unless a very considerable reduction was made, it would inevitably fall off, but all to no purpose. The Solomons at Harrisburgh know more than the ordinary race of men, and here is the first example of their policy:

Flour cleared from Pittsburgh during the first two weeks of Navigation in three years.

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Flour, bbls.	13,015	12,257	3,342

1844 compared with 1843, showed the trifling decrease of 30,000 bbls. at the end of the season, and from present appearances, 1845 will show a further falling off of 30 or 35,000 bbls. This is one of the first fruits of the "immense" reduction made by our three wise men. Now, had there been a bold reduction—had the tolls been brought down to 25 cents through to Philadelphia, the above exhibit would have shown a very different complexion.

The idea of grappling with the difficulties which oppose the route appears quite too fearful to be encountered; or, it may be, it is too large to find a lodgment in their craniums. A law ought to be passed creating a Phrenological Inspector for the State, and no candidate should be allowed to run for the office of Canal Commissioner, until he procured a certificate from the Inspector that he could handle an idea of the difference between a dollar and fifty cents, i. e. between high and low tolls.

To illustrate. The price of common Export brands of Flour in Philadelphia has been $4,12½ and $4,25 per bbl. for some months. The price of the same run of brands in this city has been till lately $3,62½ to $3,75 per bbl. It is seen at a glance that no operator could go into the market to buy for shipment; and even now, at $3,42a 3,50, Flour will not bear shipment. At Cincinnati prices range from $3,62 to 3,65. Does any man with an atom of sense suppose that a Miller or Farmer anywhere west will send a bbl. here for a market, when he can do better by sending it below? Or that he will ship to Philadelphia at present prices? What is the effect of this? Why, to be enabled to buy for an eastern market, the price *here* must be forced down; but as long as better prices can be realized below, this can never be done, and the upshot of the matter is, the supply of Flour will be so short, prices will be maintained; the bulk of Western manufacture will go below, or to the North, and the quantity to be carried on the State works will fall off immensely. Prices may go up in Philadelphia for a time, whenever the stock there becomes small; but the direct and inevitable tendency of the whole operation will be to concentrate a greater trade at New Orleans and New York in the long run.

The Canadians are wide awake, and from those Provinces a much larger amount of flour (manufactured there from our wheat,) will be introduced into Great Britain. The effect is, that each year an agglomerating tendency to the North of wheat in the States lying between Ohio and the Lakes, is becoming more manifest. The receipts of Flour at New Orleans are increasing large'y, compared with last year. The consumption in our own cities is growing with rapidity, especially so in the exports from Pittsburgh *up* the Allegheny river. Every thing that can enter into our estimate of the kind, proves that the surplus which heretofore has sought Philadelphia as a market, is falling off every month; and some extraordinary inducement must be held out not only to retain, but to increase the aggregate now sent there.

It would be infinitely more wise if a Sliding Scale were constructed, so adjusted as to sink the tolls with every decline of price in the east or rise in the West, and *vice versa*. The present arrangement is perfectly stupid—blind! Each year a rate of toll is fixed without even taking such considerations as the above into the calculation; and, as it opens, so it must remain the year through. The present year is an example. Our Solomons must think the prices eastward, compared with those west and south, are never thought of by millers.

The Commissioners have made a reduction of tolls on Muslins to favor Philadelphia, and we insist that we of the west are entitled to a like reduction on an article of our own choosing, and we say let it be Flour—let the tolls through be brought plump down to 25 cents per bbl., and the effect will be seen immediately in an increase.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of bbls. that can yet be reached if this is done; but unless some measure is matured shortly, equal to the case, we shall lose them all.

KENTUCKY GIANTESS.—They have a lady in Louisville *seven* feet high, and weighing three hundred pounds, and well proportioned.

PITT TOWNSHIP ELECTION.—The Whigs carried their ticket in this township, by about an average of 100 majority. All the indications now are, that the strength and energy of the Whig party in this county is steadily increasing.

Hon. WILLIS GREEN, of Kentucky, returns home from New York, where he has been sojourning, to-morrow. He will take to Ashland, the Address of the New York Clay Clubs, engrossed on several sheets of parchment, and enclosed in a case of solid silver, as a present to Mr. Clay.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Canal Commissioners of New York have determined to open the State Canals on the 15th of April next.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—Please publish the result of our Township election in Peebles Township, 21st March, in your paper, and oblige yours, &c.

Whigs.		Locofocos.	
Town Clerk.			
Daniel Hummill,	117	G. G. Negley,	1
W. N. Burchfield,	52	N. Cleis,	1
David Moler,	47	Henry Hodill,	2
Auditor.			
D. Irwin,	177	D. Beeler,	22
Judge.			
A. W. Marks,	124	Caspar Negley,	7
Lewis Noble,	62	J. G. Woods,	1
John Stewart,	23		
Inspector.			
W. Kaufman,	96	G. M'Combs,	2
J. Patterson,	90	G. Ferree,	4
D. Beeler,	11	C. Negley,	1
Overseers of Poor.			
Solomon Berlin,	196	S. S. Woolslare,	25
Lewis Johnston,	150	James Blashford,	5
James Wilson,	115	George Wallace,	5
Wm. Larimer,	65	William Johnston,	5
James Stratton,	11		
Supervisors.			
W. Warmcastle,	231	D. McGurk,	36
T. B. Sutch,	131	W. Bougher,	47
J. W. Gray,	149	J. Means,	3
Assessor.			
B. L. Spahr,	157	T. M'Cleary,	40
G. McWilliams,	103		
Justices of the Peace.			
Arthur F. Gore,	112	John M. Davis,	110
James Mitchell,	166	Thomas Davison,	182
School Directors for 3 years.			
Henry W. Lang,	201	Joseph Little,	8
John Murdock, Jr.	213	George W. Irwin,	0
School Director for 1 year.			
William Croghan,	178		
Constable.			
S. Borland,	164	J. Leonard,	2
H. Shade,	94	Lewis Fleming,	64

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Whigs.		Locofocos.	
Justice of the Peace.			
Erastus Percival,	141	W. Stewart,	73
Hugh M'Elhenny,	135	P. Clutter,	31
		S. Wilson,	42
Judge.			
Wm. Lowrie,	141	J. Payne,	67
Inspector.			
Amos Pierce,	141	W. Wright,	58
Assessor.			
John Shepler,	142	J. Miller.	68
School Directors.			
Henry Heth,	204	H. H. Peterson,	67
John S. Wilson,	137		
Overseers of the Poor.			
Jonathan Walker,	145		
David Torrence,	143		
Auditor.			
Henry Murry	150	J. M'Elhenny,	55
Supervisors.			
Hugh Kennedy,	145		
Thos. Morrow,	123		
Town Clerk.			
Geo. Sickman, jr.	141		
Constable.			
Thomas Bennett,	114	G. Snee,	4
		W. Wallace,	2
		N. Schroders,	3

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace.			
John Horner, W.	148	J. S. Long, L.	90
Constable.			
L. Green, W.	161	Thos. Wilson, L.	76
Supervisors.			
Daniel Kuhns, W.	183	C Kershy, W.	165
P. Cyphers, L.	70	Jas. Steel, L.	19
Overseer of the Poor.			
Jas. Ralston, W.	184	Joseph Irwin, W.	162
E. Thompson, L.	80		
Judge of Elections.			
C. Carothers, W.	167		
Inspector.			
Jos. Stoner, W.	168	F. Wilson, L.	77
Assessor.			
Jos Snively, W.	164	Robert. Duff, L.	77
Town Clerk.			
Jno. Horner, W.	160	E. Thompson, L.	77
School Directors.			
J. E. Sheriden, W.	162	Robt. Milligan, W.	161
W. G. Hawkins, L.	82	Jno. Johnston, L.	82
Auditor.			
Jas. Lelly, W.	155		

FROM HARRISBUGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 22, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—We have done but little business to-day, as much time was spent in debating the pay of the troops, and the item of the appropriation bill under consideration in the House.

The bill to establish a State Lunatic Asylum, passed committee of the whole, and I trust will succeed in both branches. Philanthropists deplore the want of such a retreat for misfortune, and no one will deny the necessity which exists for its establishment who is at all familiar with the treatment of the Insane in our prisons and poor houses. You have had melancholy proof of what I contend for but lately in the termination of the life, by his own act, of one who, in such an institution, might have had an opportunity of receiving the best medical attendance from men familiar with every stage of the disease, and confined in a different manner from what is possible in the best prisons of the land.

The bill relating to perfecting certain records in Erie and Cambria counties, vetoed by the Governor, was taken up as provided by the constitution, and lost, 13 to 63. From a careful perusal of the reasons of the Executive, I am led to believe that the exercise of the veto power in this instance was perfectly proper.

The pay of the troops was discussed until the hour of eleven, but not passed finally. An amendment was adopted 52 to 28 to pay privates $2,00 per day and commissioned officers $4,00, with transportation expenses, &c., instead of the "army pay" which, while it gave the officers three or four hundred dollars, put off the private soldiers with a pittance—poor compensation for having their heads broken by the brick-bats of a furious mob. The amendment will save $10,000 to the State, and give satisfaction to the great mass of the troops engaged in the suppression of the Philadelphia riots, whatever opinion the officers may have of it—Mr. Salter of the County deserves the credit of introducing it. The bill passed second reading.

At eleven, the House took up the appropriation bill, the "motive power fund" being under consideration from yesterday. A motion to appropriate a specific sum was lost, but no vote had been taken on the section at adjournment.

In Senate, a bill to fund the certificates of interest on Pennsylvania Stock was reported from the committee on Finance by Mr. Digler.

The Act relating to Executions, under consideration yesterday, was amended so as to prevent my understanding its various provisions, and passed—the title *now* stands: "an act relative to certain Sheriffs' and Coroners' Sales, and for other purposes," the latter including of course, some ten or a dozen "purposes."

A bill providing for an assessment by the State, of all claims for damages on the Erie Extension, since it has been placed in the possession of the Erie Canal Company, their payment by the Company, and re-payment by the State, whenever the work was resumed,—was lost, 8 to 15.

A bill for submitting the license question to the people of each election district was lost by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Cornman, Crabb, Craig Darragh, Darsie, Hill, Morrison, Sullivan, Wilcox *Speaker*,—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Carson, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Enue, Eyer, Fegely, Foulkrod, Hoover, Quay, Ross, Sherwood, Sterigere,—13.

The Governor has vetoed the bill incorporating the Duncannon Iron Company, and altering the Charter of the Perry County Mutual Insurance Company, the constitution imperatively forbidding the joining of two corporations in one bill.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New York, which has some opportunities of knowing, is of opinion that Mexico as soon as she hears of the passage of the annexation resolution, will issue a decree confiscating all American vessels in the Mexican waters, and all the property of American citizens in Mexico.

FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans papers have received papers from Galveston to the 8th instant, and from Washington (the capital,) to the 1st inst., by the steamship New York. It appears that some of the Texans are not at all pleased with the terms of annexation contained in the resolutions just passed. We notice, says the Picayune, that some of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the measure.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 1st inst., says: "We have already furnished incontestible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas, that Her Britanic Majesty's Charge has obtained a pledge from ex-President Houston to use his utmost endeavors against annexation."—The same paper hints at the opposition of the present administration in Texas to the measure.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC LIGHT.

Some of our Cincinnati brethren were publishing the praises, sometime since, of a famous Magnetic Light, which, it was said rivalled the sun in brilliance, and which was to supercede the light of whales, pigs, tallow candles, gas, and every thing else under the sun, and which was almost to supercede the great luminary of day himself. The Cincinnati Chronicle, however, lately candidly stated that the discovery was not original to Cincinnati; and that it was doubtful whether it could be produced on an *extensive and permanent scale*; and placed that doubt on the ground that it would be too expensive. By a communication in the Cincinnati Gazette, that experienced and enlightened experimenter, Dr. LOCKE, confirms this opinion, by an exact calculation, which is both instructive and amusing. The Doctor also confirms the remark that the Electro-Magnetic Light had been discovered several years since. Dr. LOCKE says that he produced a light, at *two inches* from the battery, equal to that of the sun, and on this fact founds his calculation.

COMMUNICATION.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—Dear Sir—I observe a paragraph in the U. S. Gazette of this morning, mentioning that the good citizens of Ohio are exulting in what some of the newspapers call the first attempt at ship building on the Ohio, which is not the fact, as I well remember the schooner Monongahela Farmer, that was built at Elizabethtown, on the Monongahela river, above Pittsburgh, in the year 1800. She was seventy-five tons. I saw her lying above the Falls, at Louisville, in Nov. 1801, waiting for a rise in the river to get over the Falls, which she did soon after, and proceeded down to New Orleans.

I also well remember the ship Thomas Penrose, of 300 tons, which was built at Pittsburgh, and was launched in the spring of 1804. She was named after the father of Charles Penrose, Esq., of Southwark, who was an eminent ship builder in this city at that time and for many years after. This ship descended the Ohio about the first of May, 1804. She was commanded by Capt. Beeby, who took her as far as Louisville, where she had to stop, as the river was too low to let her over the Falls. Captain Beeby left her there, under the command of Captain M'Cutcheon, who took her down to New Orleans, where she loaded for Liverpool and returned to this port, where she was owned, and sailed from for many years after. The writer of this had a brother who helped to build her, and descended the Ohio in her to Louisville. She was a fine ship, and had a full size likeness of Mr. Thomas Penrose on her bow. I have no doubt but that many of the citizens of Pittsburgh and this city well remember her.—I saw her lying at Mr. Penrose's wharf at Almond street, Southwark, in 1810. The above will show that the ship lately built at Marietta is not the first large vessel that descended the Ohio.

B. Q.

We may add to what our esteemed correspondent has said, that the Thomas Penrose sailed from this city for the Isle of France and Canton, in 1811; and on her return, early in 1813, during the war, she was captured by the British, carried into Barbadoes, and there condemned as a good prize.

We may remark, however, that our impression was that the Thomas Penrose was built in 1806. Her manifest was wont to say built in Ohio.—*Ed. U. S. Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1845.

It is said that a good Locofoco from Pittsburgh was in the Theatre in this city on the night that edifice was burnt, and that, such was his h

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 27, 1845.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No act of our State, for many years, has been received with more pleasure, acted upon with more energy, been more generally useful, has produced more real benefit, or is now cherished with more affection, in this part of the Commonwealth, than that establishing the Common School System. It is, therefore, with real alarm and pain that we see a system now practised which is likely to greatly embarrass, if not finally overthrow, this great blessing, and almost indispensable means of public good.

It is known to all who have examined the school law, and watched its progress through its frequent amendments up to the present time, that the power of *taxation*, in the hands of the Directors in each school district, is limited to *treble* the amount of the annual State Appropriation. This appropriation, originally, and up to last year, was *one dollar* for each taxable inhabitant, and the Directors consequently had power to levy a tax to the amount of *three dollars* for each taxable. This fund, amounting to *four dollars* for each taxable, has been found, after several years' experience, in the exercise of the most rigid economy, to be little enough, in our towns and cities, to keep up schools throughout the year sufficient for the wants of the people.

Last year, the State appropriation for school purposes was reduced to $200,000, and this year it will be the same, or less—not amounting to fifty cents on each taxable; consequently the School Directors will have power to layonly a proportionate tax. For instance—take a school district with 500 taxables: according to the original law, on which our school system has attained its present prosperity, the school fund would be, $500 from the State and $1500 from taxation, making $2000 for school purposes, which, as we said before, has been found little enough in towns and cities;—as regards country districts we cannot so certainly speak. But with a State appropriation of 200,000, such district will not receive more than $250, if so much, and the Directors will only have it in their power to levy a tax of $750, making altogether a fund of only $1000, which is only enough to keep schools in operation one half the year. This will be ruinous to the system in towns and cities.

Now what we complain of is, not the withdrawal of the State Appropriation, but the making the amount of tax the Directors are empowered to levy dependant upon it. If it was a just and wise law which empowered them to levy a tax amounting to $3 on every taxable, when the state appropriation amounted to one dollar, we cannot see why it would be any less wise when the state appropriation is reduced, and when the money is more needed. It would be better to have the state appropriation withdrawn altogether, and the Directors empowered to levy the necessary tax, than to have so fluctuating and uncertain a policy.

If our Legislature wishes to promote common school education, or in fact to preserve it in existance, they should pass a law allowing the Directors to levy a tax irrespective of the state appropriation—say, for a sum amounting to not more than $3 for each taxable. This would enable us to maintain our schools, by observing great economy. This is the tax which has formerly been levied, and has been paid without murmur, and we believe no money is more beneficially spent.

Unless something of this kind is done, our schools must languish, and finally perish. It will probably be said that the present law gives the Directors power to call the people together, and take a vote for the laying of additional tax; but this is a very uncertain and difficult mode of operation. It will also require to be done every year, causing great inconvenience to the people, and adding greatly to the labors of the Directors, whose duties are already sufficiently onerous to be discharged gratuitously. It was never intended, either, that this power should be used for *ordinary* school purposes, but for *extraordinary* occasions, as the law expressly states, for the building of school-houses, paying of debts, &c.

We urge upon our Representatives at Harrisburgh to investigate this matter immediately, and if they cannot get a general law passed, we hope that they will get a special one enacted for the relief of this county, or this city and Allegheny; or for such districts as vote to accept of it. This would require only one vote, and not an annual one, and those districts which would not accept its provisions would have to do without schools.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

The late arrival from Texas, if one can judge from the tone of the Texas press, brings accounts of pretty formidable obstacles to be overcome before the Texas scheme can be fully carried out. The terms offered by Congress seem anything but agreeable to the dwellers beyond the Sabine, and they talk quite spiritedly on the subject. We hope they will maintain this tone. The majority of the people of this country have as many objections to being attached to them, as they profess to have at being attached to us. The New Orleans papers insinuate that Great Britain is exerting her diplomacy to induce the Government of Texas to refuse to accede to the terms of Annexation, but we presume that our Government is full as active on the other side.

We take a few extracts from Texas papers to show their tone, after the arrival of the news of the passage of the Annexation Act through Congress:

From the National Register, Government organ.

If the people of Texas choose to revolutionize their government and institute some new and different republican organization, they may do so without the leave of a foreign government "first had and obtained." But the United States have acknowledged our title to be recognized as an independent nation, both *de facto* and *de jure*. Should we adopt the course designated by their resolutions, we at once lose the benefit of that acknowledgment. We pass into a state of imbecile and hopeless dependence upon that power—to be annexed!—certainly never, until their aspiring partizans shall cease to need the material we now furnish them for the manufacture of political capital. Our relations with other governments dissolved, and our own nationality renounced, the United States may consent to hold—as they shall have consented to place us—in a state of penultimate but unaccomplished, annexation!

We have always been a warm and hearty advocate for the cause of annexation; but never did we dream that the approval of the people of Texas would be required to a proposition so absurd—so degrading as the one propounded by this resolution.

From the Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

The article which we now copy to-day from the "National Register," affords gratifying evidence of a return, on the part of the friends of annexation in this country, to a proper sense of self respect, and an understanding of the position which Texas may and ought to assume in relation to the question. Our friends beyond the Sabine have lost sight of the homely adage that it takes two to make a bargain, and only studied how to shape measures so as to make the "reciprocity all on one side," until at length their utter selfishness and disregard of the respect due to Texas as an independent nation, which has thus far maintained her nationality, rights and liberties, begin to produce the natural fruits of disappointment and aversion in those of our citizens who had looked to that quarter for a magnanimous and disinterested regard for our welfare and happiness. The helpless and perishing beggar may, without hesitation, accept the most humiliating conditions for and agree to become the menial of him from whom he receives the means of averting famine and death; but the sturdy yeoman, whose honest industry and strong arm afford him all the means of subsistence and protection requisite to his condition and habits in life, may well shun the banquet and the association, if invited in, to the society of the more wealthy and presuming, when his acceptance is to be coupled with acknowledgements of vassalage and inferiority.

The Galveston Weekly News still favors annexation, and discourses as follows:

We have already furnished incontestible evidence that the British policy in opposition to annexation has so far succeeded, that her Britannic Majesty's Minister has obtained the pledge of President Houston, to use his best endeavors to defeat that measure.

We are told, that upon condition of our renouncing the American Union forever, the Monarchial powers of Europe will then terminate our formidable war with Mexico, "forthwith and compulsively." The same friendly promise has been made from time to time for the last seven or eight years, and its repetition, just at this particular crisis, when the speedy success of annexation is beyond all reasonable doubt, is exceedingly well timed in order to create a reaction in the public feeling of this country. We are not told whether this friendly mediation is again to be attended by another "Armistice" as a necessary preliminary step, to be afterwards "improved into one of more convenient duration." We are, however, assured that "France and England will openly submit to the consideration of our government and people, inducements for us to remain independent." Such information as this is usually confined to the chief agents of government as a matter of State secresy, and is rarely furnished to the public journals except for the purpose of political influence and foreign counteraction. This announcement is made in the positive and unqualified terms of a negotiator, who has participated in all the cabinet secrets and intrigues of both hemispheres.

The public need not be surprised should this singular manifesto prove to be the harbinger of party organization, and of great exertions in this country, to counteract the labors of our friends in the United States and to defeat this great measure here after it has triumphed there.—"We shall see."

Another Iron Steamer!!

A company of our enterprizing steamboat owners are about building another Iron steamer, of beautiful model and improved construction. She will be between 400 and 500 tons measurement burthen, 184 feet long on deck, and 27 or 28 feet beam, or as large as the Locks of the Canal at the Falls will admit. She is intended for a Pittsburgh and St. Louis packet; will have two engines, four boilers 26 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, and cylinders 22½ inches in diameter and 8 feet stroke. The timbers will be similar to that of the steamships, and the hull stronger and heavier than that of the Valley Forge. Mr. Stackhouse is to be the builder, and Mr. Hart, the Naval constructor, under whose direction the "George M. Bibb" was begun and completed, will be superintendent. Success to Iron steamers! We have no doubt, but that the building of Iron steamships and steamboats, is now fmly established in the "Iron City."

STEAM POWER SUPERSEDED.

A scientific correspondent of a late London paper, gives the following hint at a new discovery, which, *if it be proved*, will certainly rank as the cheapest invention of this wonder-working age, and of the result of which, it may be hoped we shall hear by the next steamer:

For centuries upon centuries, till within our own days, water, as the origin of motive power, has had the supremacy over steam. For the last 40 or 50 years, steam has been making rapid strides towards the complete subjugation of water; but, like all unnatural or forced operations, its victory appears near its end, and the power of water once more assumes its wonted superiority, and eclipses once more and forever the power of steam.

No one can be surprised at this, who reflects that, while the power of laws of matter are innate or inherent, the power of steam is only acquired, and may be said to be artificial or unnatural, being forced by the ingenuity of man into that state, upon which its power entirely depends.

We have been led into these remarks by the circumstance of having been favored with the inspection of an invention for which a patent has lately been taken out; and if we may be permitted to judge of it from the opinions of some of our leading scientific men, who have investigated it, and who declare that "they cannot, however astounding its effects, see any error or fallacy in it, or any reason why it should not answer," we must look upon its success as certain.

But what inspires us with even more confidence is, that while the structure of the new invention is so extremely simple that a child may comprehend it, it does not violate any law in natural philosophy. Moreover, the inventor (a professional gentleman) is a man of scientific acquirements, well acquainted with nature's laws, and perfectly aware of the various inventions and the causes of their failure, which have of late years been devised for the purpose of superseding steam, whether by condensed air, water power, mechanical contrivances, electricity, &c. He does not, he says, pretend to have *created* power; this, he properly observes, is impossible, but has merely availed himself of those laws or properties with which the Creator has endowed matter, and by a combination of the same to make them subservient to the use of man.

The fundamental principle on which the new engine is founded is precisely similar to that of the hydraulic press, the power of which, every one knows, can only be limited by the strength of the materials of which it is made. But what has hitherto rendered the power of the hydraulic press inapplicable to the production of motive power, is that, just in proportion as the power is gained, speed is lost, and *vice versa*. In the present invention, however, unlimited power is gained without the loss of speed, the piston of the large cylinder travelling at each stroke, with the power gained, just the same distance as the piston of the lesser cylinder. This power and this speed which are in inverse ratio of each other, appear by this most important invention (however paradoxical) actually combined.

We are not at liberty to give the public a more particular account of the nature of this invention than in the words of the title of the patent—viz: "The Hydro-Mechanic Apparatus, which, by a combination of hydraulic and mechanical properties on well known and scientific principles, is intended to supersede the use of fire and steam in working and propelling all kinds of machinery and engines"—thus effecting an enormous saving, and avoiding the imminent danger arising from the explosive nature of steam.

It may well be asked, where will human ingenuity end?

A Washington letter says that before the adjournment of the recent extra session of the U. S. Senate, Vice President Dallas decided that Senators were entitled to *mileage* for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington. The travelling is all *constructive*, and thus without paying out a cent, or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling a compensation of about $700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some $35,000 or $40,000.

Embalmed.—The body of a sailor who had been buried fifty four years, in guano, on Possession Island, coast of Africa, was dug up last January, and looked as natural as though it had been interred only a fortnight. With the exception of a splendid tomb, the poor sailor was as thoroughly embalmed as old Cheops of Egypt.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned have taken letters testamentary on the Estate of John Rankin, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd, and hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment without delay. Persons having claims against the Estate will please present them duly authenticated.

WM DOUGLASS, Jr.
ANDREW FIFE.
JOHN RANKIN, Jr.
Elizabeth Township.

mar28-w6t

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE STORE,
No 131 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

HAVE commenced receiving their Spring supplies, consisting of 1000 cases of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, adapted to the Spring and Summer sales, together with a great variety of Ladies' and Misses Bonnets, of latest Spring styles. Also, Palm Leaf Hats and Sole Leather.

All of which have been purchased, principally for cash, direct from the eastern manufacturers, and at the very lowest prices. They respectfully solicit merchants visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing, or on their way east, to call and examine their large and extensive stock, which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to please. mar27-d&w1m

JUST OPENED.

A COMPLETE assortment of Fresh Dry Goods, at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of R. D. THOMPSON, *No.* 110 *Market Street*, among which will be found 4-4 bro and bld Muslins; 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4 bld Sheeting; Scotch, Earlston and Domestic Ginghams, Prints, Lawns, Silks, Irish Linens, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, and every thing else usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store. mar27

NEW FIRM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE. THOS. M. BARRIN.

THE subscribers having purchased the Patent Bedstead Factory and Turning Establishment of Liggett & Hunter, and connected therewith Cabinet and Chair making in all its branches, will continue the business at the old stand of the late firm in Second street, between Wood and Market, where they would respectfully request the attention of their friends and the public to their stock of Furniture of all kinds. Both partners having for several years been engaged in the business, and having procured some of the best workmen in the city, we are prepared to execute all orders in the most prompt manner, and to warrant all work to be well done.

Wood Turning of all kinds, and all manner of Steamboat Furniture, finished on short notice and in the best manner. LOWRIE & BARRIN.

N. B. Coffins of all kinds made in a few hours notice. mar26-d-July1

SPRING DRY GOODS,

At No. 66 Market Street.

G. S. SWARTZ

HAS received his first Spring supply of NEW GOODS, which he now offers for sale at the lowest *cash prices*. He has made such arrangements in the East as to justify him in assuring his customers, that he will from time to time receive the newest and most desirable styles of goods at the lowest prices, which he is determined to sell accordingly. His present stock consists in part of—

Very rich Mouslin de Laines and Cashmeres;
Crape de Laines and Chusans as low as 25 cents;
Black and Colored Alpacca as low as 31 cents;
Superior Plaid Alpacca Lustre;
Satin Striped Lustres;
Lupins Superior Bombazines;
Black and Blue Black, Plain and Striped Silks;
Very rich colored Silks;
Gimps and Fringes;
Superior Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Black and Blue Black Satins;
French, English and Scotch Lawns;
Balzarines and Barege's;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
Ladies' Superior French Kid Gloves;
Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts;
French worked Collars and Chemizettes;
Silk, Cotton and Cashmere Hose;
Linen Cambric and Lawns.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Plain and Embroidered Thibet Shawls;
Superior Light Brocha Shawls;
Beautiful Printed Thibet do;
High colored Printed Cashmere Shawls;
Barege Shawls and Scarfs;
Ladies' Double Soled Shoes and Slippers;
Also, a beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbon.

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

French and English Broadcloths;
Superior French Doe Skin Cassimeres;
Fancy Cassimeres;
Cassiopetts and Kentucky Jeans;
Valentia, Satin and Marseilles Vesting;
Silk and Satin Scarfs and Cravats;
Silk and Linen Pocket Hdkfs;
Stocks, Collars, and Suspenders.

Also, a general assortment of Bed Ticking, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Russia Duper, Crash, Grass Linen, Stair Linen, and fine Bird Eye Diaper, with almost every article in the Dry Good line for family use, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.

mar26 GEO. S. SWARTZ.

OFFICE OF THE
Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Co.,
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1845.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE fiscal year of this Institution ends on the third Tuesday of March, having been in operation about ten months. The Board of Directors for the past year, submit to the members the following report:

Commenced issuing policies 18th May, 1844.
Number of Policies issued, ... 470
Amount of property insured, ... $1,043,745 67
Am't of premium notes, ... 51,757 84
Cash premium to be added to capital stock, as per Sec. II of the Charter, ... 10,437 45
62,195 29
Policies surrendered, ... 7,000
Leaving Insured, ... 1,036,745 67
Cash rec'd 5 per ct. on Premium notes, ... 2669 38 } 3077 33
for Policies, ... 408 00 }
Refunded on Premium notes, ... 21 55
3,055 88

Paid Expenses.

Printing advertising, books, stationery, ... 187 58
Paid for labels, ... 72 62
Office rent, ... 100 00
Protessional advice, ... 5 00
Agents and surveyors, ... 58 25
Contingent expenses and salaries, ... 772 06
Office furniture, ... 30 00
1,225 81
Balance of cash in hands of Treasurer and agents whose accounts are settled quarterly, ... $1,830 07

The success of the Company so far, is highly flattering. Those insuring houses of Brick or Stone have paid ½ of 1 per cent.—whereas, on a Stock Company, they would have paid 1 of 1 per cent. on buildings of Wood and exposed, the cost of Insurance has been ½ of 1 per cent., in a Stock Company, it would have been ¾ to 1 per cent. The manufacturer and property hazardous has paid ½ per cent., in a Stock Company would have been from 1½ to 2 per cent.

The aggregate saving to the members of the Company has been at least $6000 in premiums for Insurance.

The ability of the Company to pay all losses that can reasonably be expected, is no longer problematical, and while the capital of Stock Companies remains stationary, the capital of this company increases in proportion to its liabilities. In a company of this kind, which is mutually to pay each other's losses by fire, and at such trifling expense to each individual, the directors feel confident that owners of property will no longer leave themselves without Insurance, but unite in giving their support to an Institution for mutual benefit.

L. WILMARTH, Pres't.

J. B. Robinson, Sec'y.

Directors.

Wm Robinson, Jr.	Harvey Childs,
John Morrison,	G. E. Warner,
John Sampson,	James Wood,
Sam'l R Johnston,	L. Wilmarth,
Sylvanus Lothrop,	James Blakely,
Thos. H Stewart,	J. Voeg ley Jr.
Walter W Hodges,	mar25-d1w&w1t

M. TIERNAN. N. G. MURPHY. J. A. WILSON

MURPHY, WILSON & CO.,

(*Successors to Jones, Murphy & Co.*)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 48 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh,*

ARE now receiving a splendid assortment of Spring Dry Goods, to which constant additions shall be made throughout the season.

City Dealers and Merchants visiting the city, are respectfully invited to examine their stock before purchasing. They will find terms and prices *altogether satisfactory*. mh11-d&w1m

FOR RENT.

THE room occupied as a Carpet Room during the last year by the subscriber, over the store, and generally known as "Irwin's Long Room."

W. R. MURPHY.
mar24 N. E cor of 4th and Market sts.

Carpets at Reduced Prices.

INTENDING to devote his attention entirely to the Dry Goods business, W. R. MURPHY will close out his remaining stock of Carpets *without a profit*. Included in the stock now on hand, are several pieces of best quality Ingrain, of hand-some patterns, besides low priced do Venition, Hemp, &c.

☞ Will be opened in a day or two, a very large supply of FRESH SPRING GOODS. mar24

COTTON CARPET, 8-4 wide, rec'd and for sale cheap at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of
m14 R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

Brussels Carpets—Just rec'd, a splendid style of scarlet Brussels Carpet.
W. McCLINTOCK,
m8 No 57 Wood st., 1 door above 2d.

Floor Oil Cloths—Just rec'd, a very cheap lot of Oil Cloth of all widths. W. McCLINTOCK,
m8 No 57 Wood st., 1 door above 2d.

Door Matts—Just rec'd Door Matts of all kinds.—
W. McCLINTOCK,
m8 No 57 Wood st., 1 door above 2d.

Drab Cloths—Rec'd a few pcs of light Drab Cloth for carriage lining—will be sold cheap.
W. McCLINTOCK,
m8 No 57 Wood st., 1 door above 2d.

New and Cheap Edition.

HORNE ON THE PSALMS, PRICE $1 50.

COMMENTARY on the Book of Psalms, in which their literal and historical sense, as they relate to King David and the People of Israel, is illustrated, and their application to Messiah, to the Church and to individuals is pointed out; with a view to render the use of the Psalter pleasing and profitable to all orders and degrees of Christians, by George Lord, Bishop of Norwich, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford, to which is prefixed an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Edward Irving, Minister of the Caledonian Church, London, with a memoir of the life of the author.

Just published and for sale by
ROBT. CARTER, No 56 Market st.,
mar20 between 3d and 4th sts.

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. jan1-3&wtf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MARCH, 1845.
N. B CRAIG·····J. F. KELLY·····A. WYLIE, JR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots ..... 3@3¼
Pearls ..... 4@4¼
Scorchings ..... 3@3¼
Saleratus ..... 4¼@4¾

Ale—℔ bbl.
X Ale ..... —@7 00
Common ..... —@6 00

Axles—℔ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9

Beans—℔ bushel.
Common ..... 70 @ 75
Small white ..... 87 @100

Bristles—℔ lb.
American ..... 33 @40
Baiting—℔ lb.
Superior ..... — @ 9
Common ..... — @ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,25 @2,37
Small size ..... —@ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... 23 @27
Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@90,00
Brooms—℔ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,00@1,50
Slinker ..... 2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4,00
Black Oak ..... —@3,00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river ..... —@ 3¾
From wagon ..... —@ —
Cotton—℔ lb.
Tennes'e & Alabam 5¼@ 7
Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number, 1 ..... 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... —@22
Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7¼
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ..... —@21
Sperm, best brands ..... @35
Do inferior ..... @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... 14 @14½
" 11 to 13 ..... —@15
" 14 ..... —@16
Increasing 1½c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No. 500 ..... —@ 7
" 600 ..... —@ 6
" 700 ..... —@ 5
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... —@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... —@23
Carpet Chain ..... —@18
Cotton Twine ..... —@25
Candle Wick ..... —@14
Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, o'd white ..... —@12½
St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 9¼
Laguayra ..... 7¼ @ 7¾
Rio ..... 6¼@ 7¼
Havana ..... —@ —
Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 25 @30
Bolt ..... —@25
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb
Manilla ..... —@ 12
White Rope ..... —@10
Tarred ..... —@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... —@ 9
" " com'n ..... —@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen.
Extra Long ..... —@2,50
Long ..... —@1,75
Common ..... —@1,50
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ..... —@3,00
20 @ 30 do do ..... 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... —@3
Reveel'd gearage do ..... —@3½
Light machinery do ..... —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... —@2½
Crank s and gudgeons under 10 in ..... —@3
over 10 in ..... —@2
Grate Bars ..... —@3½
Hollow ware assort'd ..... —@3½
Sad Irons ..... —@5
Counter weights ..... —@5,00
Dog Irons ..... —@2½
Pattons and Hatters' Irons ..... —@6
[10 ℘ cent off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... —@3
Dearborn—℘ set ..... —@5,00
Pen knife blades doz.—7,50@8,00
Waffle irons ..... 10.00@12,00
Grates, 21 inch plain straight bar ..... —@ 2,25
24 in. bow front ..... —@ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—℘ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Pacific, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7 @ 7½
18 Laurel & Brunswick ..... —@ 7½
Pittsburgh ..... —@ 7
Light ..... 5½@ 6
Williman fine ..... —@ 9
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths ..... 9 @13
Pick ngs—
33 Stuco ..... —@11
Rochester ..... —@14
4-4 West Branch, So ncrset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drill—
Down Roof, Suffolk ..... 9 @ 9¼
Bleached do ..... 10¼@11
Prints—
Com non ..... 6 @ 9¼
Good style Madder colors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11¼@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13 @17
Alum ..... — @ 3¼
Asafoetida ..... 20 @25
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 19 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copavin ..... 50 @75
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Camphine, refined ..... 55 @62
Chloride Lime, cask ..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ..... 19 @22
Copperas ..... 1¼ @ 2¼
Glue ..... 12 @14
Gall s ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... —@27
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacanth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1,25@1,62
Ipecac ..... 87 @100
Jalap, powdered ..... 80 @ —
Lead, bar ..... 5½ @ 6¼
Licorice Root ..... 7 @ 9
Liquorice ball ..... 15 @20
Lun Dy ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Madder, Flake ..... 7 @12
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @40
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½ @ 5
" Castor ..... —@1,05
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ..... 2,50@3,00
" Lemon ..... 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint ..... 3,00@4,00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3,75@4,00
Quinine ..... 2,50@3,25
Rhubarb, root ..... 75 @1,25
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½ @ 5
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Cam wood ..... 5½ @ 7
Fustic ..... 2½ @ 3
Log wood, chipped ..... 2½ @ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Full shed ..... 11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... —@25
Currants, Zante ..... —@12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 15 @16
Malaga ..... —@12
Raisins, Muscat ..... —@ —
Bunch ..... 3,12½@3,25
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 2 50@3,00
Oranges do ..... —@ —
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37
Apples dry ..... 70 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1,75
Fire Brick—℘ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15,00
Freights—℘ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.
Flour, ℘ bbl ..... —@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea' Tallow, &c ..... —@52
Feathers ..... 85@90
Fur & Peltries ..... —@
Wool ..... —@85
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... —@45
Oil of all kinds ..... —@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... —@—
To Cleveland, " ..... —@—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... —@—
Louisville ..... —@—
St. Louis ..... —@—
Flour—℘ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 3,02@3,75
Superfine ..... 3,37@3,50
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... 2,50@2,62
" hf. bbls ..... @ —
Buckwheat, ... @
" hf. bls @
Feed—℘ bushel.
Bran ..... — @ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10
Fish—℘ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.50@14,00
No 1 hf-bls ..... 7,00@ 7,50
No 2 ..... 11,50@12,00
No 2 hf-bls ..... 6,00@ 7,00
No 3 ..... 8,50@10,00
No 1 kits ..... —@ —
Herring, No. 1 ... 5.50@ 6.25
No 2 ..... 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ... —@17,00
No 2 ..... —@ —
Shad ..... —@ 8,50
Cod, ℘ lb ..... —@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℘ gross ..... —@9,00
Pint, do ..... —@7,00
Claret, ℘ gross ..... —@9,00
Window Glass—℘ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2,50@2,75
10x12 ..... 3,70@3,75
12x18 ..... 5,70@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1,70@2,12
10x15 ..... 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—℘ keg.
FFFG ..... 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... —@5,00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters ..... —@7,00
FFFG do ..... —@4,00
Eagle do in papers ..... —@5,00
Rock powder ..... 3,50@4,00
Grain—℘ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @70
Rye ..... 40 @43
Oats ..... 17 @18½
Corn ..... 27 @28
Barley ..... 75 @100
Glue—℘ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... —@12½
Ginseng—℘ lb.
Ginseng ..... —@25
Hay—℘ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... —@ 7,00
Clover ..... —@ —
Straw, 100 bdls. —@ —
Hides—℘ lb.
Missouri ..... 8¼@10
Spanish ..... 14 @17
No salted ..... 7 @10
Do kips ℘ skin ..... 1,25@1,62
Green ..... —@ 3½
Hemp—℘ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... —@ 4
Manilla ..... —@ —
Hops—℘ lb
First sort '44 ..... 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1,50@1,75
Spanish ..... 1,10@1,25
Manilla ..... 1,00@1,25
Lead—℘ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 3¼@3¾
Bar ..... 4¼@4¾
Common sizes Pipe ..... 6 @6½
Sheet ..... —@6
Leather—℘ lb.
Sole Baltimore ..... 18 @20
New York ..... 14½@17½
Damaged ..... 13 @15
Slaughter ..... 18 @20
Skirting ..... 21 @23
Harness, black ..... 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ..... 30.00@36,00
Rus sia do ..... 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd ..... 23.00@28,00
Kips finished ..... 24.00@36,00
Calf skin do ..... 33.00@36,00
Lace Leather ..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ℘ dozen ..... 45,00@—
2 do ..... 35,00@—
3 do ..... 25,00@—
Shoe skins ..... —@5
Lumber—From pile ℘ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ..... —@18,00
Common, " ..... —@ 8,50
Clear, 1¼ " ..... —@27,00
Clear, 1½ " ..... —@32,75
Clear, 2 " ..... —@34,00
Comm'n 2 " ..... } —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ..... —@ —
1 in. common ..... —@16,00
Oak do do ..... 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℘ 100 ..... 1,75@ 2,00
Laths, sawd. 100 ..... —@ —
Malcable Iron—℘ lb.
Malcable Iron ..... —@5
Molasses—℘ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost ..... —@15
" N Orleans ..... @10
New Orleans ..... 28 @30
Country ..... —@ —
Naval Stores—
Ros n, ℘ brl ..... 2,50@2,75
Pitch ..... —@1,50
Tar, Alleghenies ..... —@ 3,00
" N Carolina ..... —@4,00
Turpentine, gall ..... 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ..... 1,75@2,00
Oakum—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... —@7
Oils—℘ gallon.
Linseed ..... 72@ 75
Lard, City ..... 60@ 62
Olive ..... —@5,50
Sperm, bleached ..... —@1,20
" unbleached ..... —@1,15
" Fall ..... 95@1,00
Whale ..... —@ 75
Tanners, ℘ bbl 15,00@21,00
Paints—℘ lb.
Prus Blue ..... 87@1,00
Lampblack ..... 6¼@ 7
Span. White lead ..... 6¼@ 6¾
" " oil, pure keg ..... 1,65@1,75
" " No. 1 ..... 1,35@1,50
Red Lead ..... 6¼@ 6¾
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Venetian Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris ..... 30 @38
Pig Metal—℘ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ..... 27,00@28,00
" Forge ..... 27,00@28,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @30,00
" Forge ..... @29,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ..... 25,00@29,00
Plaster Paris—℘ ton.
Plaster Paris ..... —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon hams ..... 6½@7
" Shoulders ..... —@4½
" Sides ..... —@5½
Sugar-cured, city cure ..... —@5½
" country cure ..... 5 @5½
Lard, No 1 in kegs ..... 6¼@7
" " 2 in kegs ..... —@6
" " 1 in bbls ..... 6¼@6½
Butter ..... 5 @ 6
" 1 in roll ..... 12½@15
Cheese, W. Reserve ..... 5 @6
" Goshen ..... —@—
" Pine Apple ..... —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℘ bbl ..... —@1,50
Do Butter ..... —@1,25
Potatoes—℘ bushel.
Mercer ..... —@37½
Neshannocks ..... —@ 50
Rags—℘ lb.
Country mixed ..... 2½@3
Do good white ..... 3¼@4
Rice—℘ lb.
Rice ..... 4¼@4½
Seeds—℘ bushel.
Clover ..... 3½@3,25
Timothy ..... 1,37½@1,50
Flaxseed ..... 1,00@1,06
Spices—℘ lb.
Cloves ..... 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats ..... —@22
Ginger ..... 10 @11
Nutmegs ..... —@125
Pepper ..... 11 @11½
Alspice ..... @15
Snakeroot—℘ lb.
Virginia ..... —@12½
Seneca ..... —@25
Soap—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ..... —@5
Cincinnati yellow ..... 4¼@5
Chillicothe yellow ..... —@5
Pittsburgh brown ..... 4¼@5
Cincinnati brown ..... —@4½
Chillicothe brown ..... —@4½
Castile ..... —@—
Starch—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... —@5
Cincinnati No 1 ..... —@4½
Steel—℘ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ..... 17½@18½
Do single ..... 16 @17
Best German ..... —@12½
" Eagle ..... —@10½
" Hoop L ..... —@24
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ..... —@16
Shear single ..... —@—
" double ..... —@—
" treble ..... —@—
Spring steel ..... —@10
English blister ..... —@12½
American blister ..... @ 5½
Spring ..... 5¼@ 5½
Spirits—℘ gallon.
Brandy, Borden'x ..... 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ..... 2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ..... 1,50@1,75
" N O ..... 87@1,00
" N E 1st proof ..... 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ..... 1,40@1,50
Sugar—℘ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ..... —@ 6
" fair, hhd ..... —@ 5¾
Havana, white lb ..... —@—
Brazil, " lb ..... —@—
Loaf, No 1 lb ..... —@—
" 2 lb ..... —@—
" 3

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 24, 1845.

THE WHIG PARTY.

An article was copied into the Age of last Saturday, from the Baltimore American Republican, charging the New York Tribune with having come out with a proposition to dissolve the Whig party of New York, and unite with the Abolitionists. This charge is wholly false from beginning to end. The Tribune has never hinted at such a thing, but on the contrary has been as consistent and firm a supporter of the Whig party, as at present constituted, as is to be found in the Union. The charge has originated from some very excited and unnecessary remarks of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which paper, confessedly able as it is, we think entirely wrong in this instance.

The New York Tribune, the Albany Evening Journal, the Rochester Democrat, and other leading papers in New York, have evinced a resolute determination to resist the unconstitutional annexation of Texas, while such resistance can be of any avail, and to oppose every other unconstitutional encroachment of the slave power. The Enquirer is of opinion that no further resistance should be made to Annexation, and has been the means of raising this abolition cry against the Tribune.—The Whig party, while it will continue to defend the constitution against encroachments from every quarter, and oppose the advancement of human oppression, will form no alliances with the Liberty or Abolition party, or any other. We shall refer to this subject again, at more leisure.

☞Our readers are referred to the interesting table in another column, of the Assessments of Taxes by the Board of Revenue Commissioners. This table has been prepared by our Harrisburgh Reporter, with no little labor, and will give our readers a very correct idea of the general assessment of the State.

NEW YORK.—The Whigs of New York held a most glorious meeting on last Tuesday evening. The National Hall was densely crowded, and great numbers retired for want of room. Mr. SELDEN, the Whig candidate for Mayor, spoke for upwards of an hour in a strain of surpassing eloquence. This is admitted on all hands. Resolutions were adopted of a determination to avoid all entangling alliances, and to stand by the Whig party as it is at present organized. HORACE GREELY also addressed the meeting.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—At an election held on the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, the following persons were elected to serve as Directors of the "Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Company," for the ensuing year:

Wm. Robinson, Jr.	Harvey Childs,
John Morrison,	G. E. Warner,
John Sampson,	James Wood,
Sam'l R. Johnston,	L. Wilmarth,
Sylvanus Lothrop,	James Blakely,
Thos. H. Stewart,	N. Voegtley, Jr.
Walter W. Hodges.	

At a meeting of the board, L. Wilmarth, Esq., was re-elected President, and J. B. Robinson Secretary of the Company for the ensuing year.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CAMBRIA.

Twenty Two Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria, C. H. E. Judkins commander, arrived at East-Boston, Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, in a passage of fourteen days from Liverpool to Boston.

We make up our summary from the New York Express, and the foreign correspondence of the New York Courier. The news is principally interesting in a commercial point of view.

The London papers record an unusual number of deaths among the distinguished men of England; and among others that of the Venerable Marquis of Westminster, Lord Mornington, the Rev. Sidney Smith, of facetious memory, Mr. Lyman Blanchard, the dramatic writer, &c. The Rev. Anti-repudiator died before he had heard that Pennsylvania had concluded to pay her dividends.

The British Parliament was opened by the Queen in person, on the 4th ult., the day the previous steamer left England, and the London papers were almost engrossed by the proceedings. The Royal speech is made up, as usual, of politica common places and vague generalities.

Sir Robert Peel brought forward his financial expose for the year, which had excited a good deal of feeling, as it could not fail to do, as it proposes very important changes in the revenue operations of the country, and contemplates a reduction of the duties on a great number of important articles, and at the same time proposes to retain the Income tax.

On the night of the 3d, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, asked Sir Robert Peel for full information regarding the present state of negociations with the United States Government on the Oregon question, justifying his question by the recent proceedings in the American House of Representatives.

Sir Robert, in reply, refused to give the information required, stating that her Majesty's Ministers had not to deal with the House of Representatives in the matter.

The London Times of the 1st inst. has a spirited article upon the action of the Congress of the United States upon the Oregon question. It declares that England is quite ready to defend to the uttermost every right of England which may be assailed; and that it regards the principles of the Bill which passed the House of Representatives as every way unjustifiable. The Times says that the British Government are anxious for an amicable settlement of the controversy in regard to the Oregon Territory; and delares that if we refuse to do this at once, we expose ourselves to the imputation of only delaying this act of aggression until they have a better chance of consummating it.

The new Ministerial appointments are no longer matter of conjecture. Lord Dalhousie having succeeded Mr. Gladstone as President of the Board of Trade, Sir George Clerk steps into the vacant Vice Presidency, with the Mastership of the Mint. Sir Thomas Fremantle is the Secretary for Ireland; he is succeeded as Secretary at War by Mr. Herbert; and the Secretaryship to the Admiralty is filled by promoting Mr. Thomas Lowry Corry, while Lord Jocelyn is to be the new Lord. Mr. Cardwell is one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, and the Hon. Wm. Bingham Baring, Paymaster General.

We find not a word in our English papers respecting the missing New York packets.

The news from the Continent is not of much importance.

In France the Government had been sustained after considerable resistance against a Secret Service money appropriation of one million francs.—A motion to reduce the sum one fourth was lost by 24 majority. The French Ministry remain firm in power, but it was thought that a general election would be necessary to increase their strength.

In Spain, the Ministry are laboring to put an end to Slavery. All the Spanish Consuls were instructed to encourage emigration to Cuba, so that white labor might take the place of slave labor. It is said that new conspiracies have been discovered at Vittoria.—It is represented on the one side to be a contest conspiracy, and upon the other an *emeute* in favor of Espartero.

A quarrel has arisen between the Queen Mother and Narvaez. General Prim had been pardoned and ordered to reside at Madrid.

In Portugal the Queen Dona Maria had given birth to another Princess.

The Government continued to be greatly embarrassed in its finances. The importations were becoming less and less, and from Great Britain were smaller than ever. A new loan was in contemplation.

The differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morrocco have been arranged by the mediation of the governments of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Danish and Swedish Consuls returned to Tangiers on the 14th of February. The Emperor of Morrocco was at Tangiers, with the view of inspecting the fortifications erecting under English Engineers.

SWITZERLAND.—The very natural feeling against committing the education of the youth of Switzerland to the Jesuits, continues to agitate that country, and will probably lead to the eventual expulsion of the disciples of Loyola from the Cantons.

The State Council of Lausanne resigned on the 14th ult., and the assembly of Vaud had instituted a new council. The complaint was that 3,200 petitions for the expulsion of the Jews had not been attended to.

The Government of Lucerne had called together the entire military force of the Canton. Some of the officers of the Army had thrown up their commissions, rather than take the oath prescribed.—All the cantons were greatly disturbed, and a collision was expected.

It appears that the four great powers were determined on insisting upon the maintenance of the constitution of the 7th of August, 1815. It would appear that the four powers recognise the expediency of removing the Jesuits from the cantons.

The board established by a patent, during the Pitt administration, for opening the letters of foreigners suspected of having treasonable designs against this or foreign governments, has been abolished.

It was rumored that the Queen and Prince Albert would during the summer, pay a visit with great state to Louis Phillippe at the Tuilleries.

The famous Portland vase was dashed to pieces by one of the visitors to the British Museum, who avowed the deed.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, March 3, 1845.

I wrote to you on the 15th February, by the "*Columbus*" from Liverpool, and either by the arrival of that vessel, or of the "*Sea*," which sailed from the same port two days afterward, you will probably, before receipt of this, have obtained intelligence of the great changes proposed, and now being effected by Sir Robert Peel, in the financial arrangements of the Government. His plan was laid before Parliament on the 14th ult. and on several subsequent evenings many of its items have come under the consideration of the House, and after spirited debates, received the sanction of the Commons.

The first point was the renewal of the income tax, for three years. This proposal was, of course, violently opposed, but eventually sustained by a large majority; Sir Robert assuming that its renewal was the only means which would enable him to remove the long catalogue of Import, Export and Excise duties, a release from which formed a part of his plan.

Then came the reductions and modifications of the Customs duties on Sugar. This, as I suggested, in my last, was the rallying point of the opposition, and has been made the subject of a most spirited debate. Lord J. Russel brought forward a motion, to the effect that the attempt to make a distinction between foreign free-labor and slave-grown sugar was illusory and impractible, and that the burden of the differential duty would fall upon the consumer. This view of the case was advocated also, by Mr. M'Cauley, who accused the government of inconsistency in levying a prohibitive duty on slave-grown *Sugar*, at the very moment when they were removing the duty from slave-grown *Cotton*. Lord J. Russel's amendment, was, however, rejected,—as had been a previous one offered by Mr. Gibson, on the same subject;—the government majority in both cases being large. There is now, therefore, no doubt that the whole governmental plan will receive, by instalments, the sanction of the House;—and a very short time, as it now appears, will elapse before Cotton, together with 430 other articles now subject to import duty may be imported free;—export duty will be a thing unknown while the auction duty and the excise upon the manufacture of glass will have ceased entirely.

Most revolting disclosures have recently been made, respecting certain infamous practices in Spa Fields Cemetery, Clerkenwell; and public indignation is greatly aroused. The most incontestable evidence has been adduced of the fact that recently interred bodies were habitually exhumed and burned, to make room for fresh burials. The lessees of the Cemetery are held to bail, and the witnesses bound over to indict them at the next sessions.

Another "horror" which has greatly excited the public mind, is a recent murder near Hampstead, ten days since. A person named Delarne, was murdered and robbed, in a field near Bellsize House, (formerly the residence of Wright the banker,) at seven o'clock in the evening; his cries for assistance being distinctly heard, and the scene of the murder only 460 yards distant from a public house. Through the great activity of the detective police, the principal murderer was promptly traced and arrested, and others, believed to have been accessories, are either in custody or under surveillance.

The "*Parrick Henry*," which left your port on the 7th ultimo, brought us some days since the important and welcome news of the payment of her February dividend by the State of Pennsylvania, and the reports of the hostile debates and resolutions of the Federal House of Representatives respecting the Oregon.

I was surprised (in reference to this last matter,) to find that the news produced, among mercantile men here, a very general apprehension of war. I can hardly believe that our countrymen and our national legislators are so given over to work folly, as to blindly and wantonly engage in a war at once "*unjust, unglorious* and *unnecessary*;"—and which must not only be ruinous to the commerce and prosperity of both the nations concerned in it, but at the same time a gross outrage upon humanity, morality, common sense, and the advancing spirit of civilization.

On the other hand the resumption of payments by Pennsylvania is hailed with feelings of unmixed gratification, not only by English bondholders, but by Americans resident here. The effect of this measure upon American credit and American character, will be favorable beyond the power of calculation. I am really sorry that the witty ecclesiastic, Sydney Smith, died a few days before the news arrived. He would have sung the "*nunc dimittis*" in earnest, had he lived to hear that the "drab colored men" had redeemed their character and credit. Pennsylvania has, I suppose, a claim upon the reverend wit's remains; as he solemnly contracted to be tarred and feathered, whenever that State paid her dividends.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by the Overland mail is of more importance and interest than has been brought for some months. The Punjaub is again in commotion. A revolution had broken out; and Heera Singh, the Rajah, and Jella Pundit have been killed.

A revolution had taken place also in Nepaul. The Rajah had promised to abdicate in favor of his son. When the time came, he refused; on which the son assisted by some chiefs, deposed him. The new rajah is only 17 years old, and an idiot. The Government would be compelled to interfere. The war, however, was expected to be one of diplomacy rather than of arms.

A letter from Macao, published in the Handelsblad, gives an account of the overflowing of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that have been recorded during the last few years, shrink into relative insignificance.

On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge. Whole provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands.—Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yauge-Tse were found large floating casks, which, when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last slender chance of salvation.

Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings escaped from the inundation, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things and crying for bread.

There has been rather a serious disturbance at Hong Kong, in consequence of a registration issued by Government, which was resisted by the Europeans who, in an address to the Council, styled it as iniquitous, arbitrary, unconstitutional and despotic. The Government refused to answer the address.

The Natchez, which arrived at Hong Kong, has completed a voyage round the globe in nine months and eighteen days, having left this on the 14th January last.

The intelligence from China, extends to the 28th of Nov. The Emperor was not then dead, but it is alleged that little hope of his recovery was entertained.

The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favor of a near relation is totally without confirmation. Trade was dull in China. The French Ambassador had concluded the treaty, which was sent to Europe for ratification.

From Circassia, we learn that the Russian government is making immense preparations for the spring campaign in the Caucasus, and that Count de Nesselrode has obtained from the English government the most positive assurances that all possible means shall be taken to prevent assistance being received by the rebels (as the Circassians are called, though they never paid and never owed allegiance to Russia) from England. More shame for the English government, if this be true, says the London Times. The apathy shown towards these gallant mountaineers in their struggle with their ruthless assailant, is a blot on the free nations of Europe, only surpaussed in ignominy by the abandonment of Poland.

The country of Algeria is said to be perfectly tranquil. The number of negro slaves in Algeria is 1253. They are chiefly from Bornou, Haoussa, and Timbuctoo. Since the year 1830, the importation of slaves has been gradually decreasing.

A letter from Aden, dated January 27, says:—The Arabs have been steadily increasing their numbers, and they are now said to muster 40,000 good fighting men. It was expected that they were to make an attack early next month, when the nights were dark. They are chiefly of the Assyr tribe, the most warlike in Arabia, headed by the Shereef of Mocha.

A HORRID MURDER.—We learn that a Mr. Trimble, a respectable and worthy man, who kept a public house in Hoguestown, Cumberland county, was murdered ye-terday in his own house, by three men, two of them named White, from this place. His throat was cut from ear to ear. The murderers were arrested. We have not heard any further particulars.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer of Wednesday*

FROM HARRISBUGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 19, 1845.

DEAR SIR—The Railroad bill, despite the petty opposition evinced by many Senators, and the attempts to defeat it by offering amendments odius to the company and not required for the interests of the State, passed final reading in Senate to-day.

Mr. Darsie offered an amendment to the 12th Section, (not the "12th" in the copy I sent you, for the interpolation of new sections has changed the numbers of the old ones,) providing a mode of ascertaining whether the company has abused its privileges, which was adopted, and the section passed. The next section, amended so as to repeal the law of June 20, 1839; also passed.—The section limiting the time for accepting the provisions of the bill, was struck out, as the action of other States has been rendered necessary for the operation of the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Kline, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox *Speaker*,—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Horton, Sherwood.—14.

The Rules being suspended, the bill passed finally.

YEAS—Messrs Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Dasie, Dimmick, Eyer, Gibbons Hill, Kline, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Alexander Baily, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Ebaugh, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Horton, Sherwood—15.

I have not noticed all the amendments offered to-day, as many were frivolous, and I no doubt sent you more "yeas and nays" yesterday, than you cared to publish.

In the House the Appropriation bill; (item for Common Schools,) was discussed nearly all day.

Mr. Kunkle of Dauphin, made his best speech this session in favor of the appropriation, and this is saying a good deal, for Mr. K., although a new member and quite a young man has acquitted himself well in the Halls of Legislation and has been careful not to destroy his influence by speaking upon every question, motion and resolution before the House.

I send you to-day, a table of the assessments of the Revenue Commissioners containing what you will not find elsewhere, the *tax* of each county and the *increased tax* where an addition has been made to the assessments. This has been obtained with some difficulty, as the increase assessment is upon property liable to various taxes, from 3 mills to one and two per cent., the *aggregate* increase on the valuation does not, therefore, give any data from which to compute the increase tax; I have obtained it by possessing myself of the *items* of the valuation. It has cost me some labor—is believed to be accurate, and will no doubt, prove interesting, as the tax of each county cannot be obtained elsewhere.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, March 20, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—The Senate has been engaged a great part of to-day in considering a bill erecting a new judicial district in the north-west; supported by Messrs. Babbitt and Sherwood, and opposed by Messrs. Sullivan, Kline and Heckman. No vote was taken decisive of the fate of the bill. Mr. Craig presented a communication from Mr. Ephraim J. Agnew and Mr. R. W. Miller of Washington county, defending the poor house of that county from the charges made in the memorial of Miss Dix, as regards the treatment of the insane poor in that institution.

A message was received from the Governor to-day transmitting the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which was ordered to be printed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was received in the House as it passed the Senate, and was ordered to be printed; it was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, which meets on Saturday,—we look for a report early next week.

A resolution for the purchase and sale of 1,330 copies of an interesting and useful compilation by Dr. Hammond, giving a full statement of the finances, expenses, taxes, &c., of our Commonwealth, passed the House.

The school item in the appropriation bill was then taken up, and all pending amendments voted down.

In the afternoon Mr. Burrell offerred an amendment, which was adopted—48 to 32; it provides that the $200,000 shall be paid in proportion to the taxable inhabitants of the accepting districts, at such times during the year, beginning in June, as shall be required under the school laws; provided, that the aggregate paid each county shall not exceed the amount paid by said county for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1844.

To this Mr. Brady offered a provise that the change should not be considered as repealing the 40th section of the act of April 29, 1844, upon which some ten or a dozen speeches were made, when it was withdrawn, and a motion made to reconsider Mr. Burrell's amendment, when the House adjourned.

The Hon. Henry D. Rogers, the State Geologist, reported to day. He has a report of great length prepared, and wishes an appropriation to defray the cost of its publication.

U. S. SENATE.—This body, having acted on all the nominations presented to it by the President, adjourned *sine die* on Thursday afternoon. Among the nominations confirmed just before the adjournment were those of Jacob Gould, of New York, as Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and Frederick T. Bush, as Consul at Hong Kong, China. These two were new nominations in place of two rejected on Wednesday.—*Balt. Amer. of Saturday.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the 10th instant, as the steam tow-boat Pilot was going alongside the brig Pioneer, in the Mississippi, bound to New Orleans, all four of her boilers exploded, and she sunk immediately. The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded:

H. B. Webster, Branch Pilot of the brig, badly wounded; Captain Brown, of the towboat, slightly injured; W. B. Fagan, 1st engineer, killed; Lathrop G. Bean, 2d do., badly injured; Wm. Reilly, pilot, do.; Wm. Davis, steerman, missing; Matthew Berry, deck hand, do.; one man, name unknown, deck hand, do.; Joseph Lauson, fireman, slightly injured; Wm. Coltoff, deck hand, do; Isaac Green, do. do., Wm. Buckman, fireman, uninjured; Charles, Jerry and Bill, negroes belonging to Capt. Gow, uninjured."

THE NEWS—THE MARKETS.

The New York letters of Wednesday, P. M., published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette and North American say—

The news by the steamer Cambria is the cause of much congratulation among business men. The Southern trade anticipate a sudden revival of business upon the Cotton news. Holders of Sugars are very firm on the news. The best informed Sugar people express the opinion that very little Sugar can come to the United States, at the present rates in Europe, unless our market further advances. The Sugar and Molasses market here continues extremely firm. Stocks are slowly diminishing under the demand from country grocers.

Our markets have already felt the effect of these advices—the sales of Cotton reach 3000 bales, at an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$a$\frac{1}{4}$ ct. upon yesterdays prices, which were $\frac{1}{4}$ better than at the close of last week.

Ashes are in demand, 200 bbls. Pearls sold at $4,15a4,18\frac{1}{2}$, which is an advance. Pearls are wanted, but there has not been enough done to establish the market.

Another letter says—

Cotton operators are in high spirits to day, and prices are put up very high; sales to some extent at 3-8 advance, and more demanded; a good deal offering but not much sales.

AT BALTIKORE, March 22d, Molasses were firm at 30c, and N. O. Sugar $5\frac{1}{4}$a$6\frac{1}{4}$c. Bacon had advanced a shade—strictly prime parcels of sides 6c, and hams $7\frac{1}{2}$a$8\frac{1}{2}$c. Western No. 1 Lard in kegs $7\frac{1}{2}$c and bbls. 7c. Coffee active and sales of fair good and prime Rio at $6\frac{1}{2}$a$7\frac{1}{4}$c—Rio and Laguira have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.—*American.*

AT CINCINNATI, March 20th, Sugar was firmly held at $5\frac{1}{4}$a6c and nothing in the market under the lower figure. Molasses firm at 29a30c Rice 4c and sales—an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. Sales of No. 1 and choice, Lard in bbls. and kegs at $6\frac{1}{2}$a $6\frac{1}{2}$c. Sales of common bacon hams at $6\frac{1}{2}$c, sides at $5a5\frac{1}{2}$c and shoulders at $3\frac{1}{2}$a4c. Whiskey $18\frac{1}{2}$ a$18\frac{1}{2}$c.

AT NASHVILLE on the 17th srles of cotton at 4a4 9-16—a small advance. River falling gradually.

For the Gazette.

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

I am well aware that there is "no love in trade," but still there may be an undue selfishness or jealousy, even in matters of business. I have no wish to say anything harsh to our fellow citizens in Philadelphia; but, I trust, they will make some allowance for the feelings of a native of Pittsburgh, who thinks she has been ungenerously treated by her sister city in the matter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He only asks of candid Philadelphians a slight attention to some past transactions to convince them that they have not acted towards Pittsburgh as Pittsburgh has acted towards Philadelphia.

Some years ago, by the aid of Philadelphia capital, several routes of travel were opened from Philadelphia to Baltimore by which large numbers of travellers and large quantities of merchandize were sent to Baltimore, and thence by the Rail road and the National road to Wheeling, and hundreds of travellers and thousands of tons of produce pursued the same route eastward to the very great detriment of our smoky city, no man has ever dreamed of finding fault with Philadelphians. No, no. Pittsburghers never dreamed of crying over spilt milk, but set themselves to work to remedy the evil if possible. Year after year applications were presented to Congress for appropriations to improve the Ohio river from Pittsburgh downwards, and convention after convention was held to insure the improvement of the Monongahela river, so as to intercept the trade and travel bound to Wheeling, much of which trade and travel had been diverted from our State Works by the rival works executed by Philadelphia capital. This was all fair and proper, while complaints or ill-natured opposition would have been useless and unbecoming.

Well, a few years more roll round, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company wishes to extend their work to the Ohio river—different routes are practicable, some in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh applies to the Legislature for the right of way to her own borders, when at once Philadelphia, our elder, loving sister, starts up and cries out, "Oh no, do not permit that. "Such a work will do at the *west* end of our public improvements precisely what our communications to Baltimore did at the *eastern* end. The "cases are precisely similar, we know, but then "our improvements go from *Philadelphia*, while "the work now proposed goes from *Pittsburgh*. "Our improvements carried business and travel to "Wheeling, beyond the reach of our younger sister, and to her great injury; while the proposed "improvements only take travellers to Baltimore "on their way to Philadelphia; but still we are a "great city, with great power and influence in the "Legislature, and now is the time to show what we "can do."

Pittsburgh has always stood by Philadelphia in all her controversies with the barn-burners of the county, and now the latter city proposes to repay our fidelity by giving a serious stab to our prosperity. Does the city of brotherly love really suppose that controversy is at an end in the city and county? Does she think that she will never again need the votes of Allegheny county, that she thus recklessly stabs our city in a most vital part? Is it wise for Philadelphia to inflict a fatal wound upon their sister city, upon a vague and ill-defined fear, that a work which must immensely benefit Pittsburgh may, by a most remote possibility do, some slight injury to Philadelphia.—More especially is it not most unwise to make such warfare on their sister city, when the only certain result will be to benefit some other place on the Ohio river, whose interests are less closely connected with Philadelphia.

MONTOUR.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, March 24.

Bacon—We notice a sale of 50,000 lbs Bacon to arrive, at for Hams 6$\frac{1}{4}$, Sides 5 and Shoulders 4$\frac{1}{2}$c per lb—an average for hoground of $5.16 per 100 lbs. 5$\frac{1}{2}$c was offered and refused for a parcel of over 100,000 lbs to arrive—held considerably higher.

Cotton—The market is a great deal firmer, and since the receipt of the Foreign news, an advance is asked.

Flour—Sales at $3,44@3,50 per bbl on the wharf and from wagon.

Grain—Sales of 75 bu Wheat at 67c weight—550 bu Corn in bulk at 27@28c—500 bu oats, in bulk, at 17@18c: all afloat.

Pig Metal—A very active inquiry is kept up, and the market is very firm at the advance asked by holders. We note a sale of 150 tons Allegheny Forge, a No 2 article, at $26, 6 mos. $28 is asked for best Allegheny.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS DECIDED UPON

BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS,

AT HARRISBURGH, MARCH 18, 1845.

Calculated for the Gazette and Advertiser by our Harrisburgh Reporter.

Valuation of Taxable Property and Amount of Tax Assessed.

COUNTIES.	Property subject to a tax of 3 mills per cent.	Subject to a tax of one per cent.	Subject to a tax of 1000 per cent.	Total Tax on Watches.	TOTAL. VALUATION.	TOTAL. TAX.	*Increased by the Board of Revenue Com'rs.* VALUATION.	*Increased by the Board of Revenue Com'rs.* TAX.
Adams	$ 4,201,386 00	$ 33,545	$ 4,600	$ 48 25	$ 4,239,531 00	$ 13,979 86	.....	.....
Allegheny	14,572,197 00	88,828	8,000	581 50	14,669,025 00	45,286 37	$ 42,500 00	$ 262 50
Armstrong	1,570,650 00	45,750	2,400	16 50	1,618,800 00	5,223 95	.....	.....
Beaver	4,056,569 00	16,305	950	66 00	4,073,824 00	12,417 77	.....	.....
Bedford	3,283,718 90	9,318	1,350	20 25	3,294,386 90	9,991 59	298,519 90	895 56
Berks	19,765,042 00	104,424	5,350	145 25	19,874,816 00	60,591 62	.....	.....
Bradford	3,053,284 00	19,800	2,700	46 25	3,075,784 00	9,458 10	226,109 00	678 50
Bucks	14,587,705 00	64,821	50,541	244 00	14,703,067 00	45,646 15	694,691 00	2,084 04
Butler	2,357,190 00	2,140	1,640	19 50	2,361,290 00	7,115 99	.....	.....
Cambria	760,322 00	9,065	1,200	12 50	770,587 00	2,408 12	.....	.....
Carbon	1,274,762 00	16,002	555	40 75	1,291,319 00	4,616 61	.....	.....
Centre	4,910,643 00	67,470	2,100	64 00	4,980,213 00	15,512 63	.....	.....
Chester	18,581,863 00	65,700	8,250	120 00	18,655,733 00	56,687 11	.....	.....
Clarion	1,297,383 00	27,403	.....	.....	1,324,786 03	4,076 21	.....	.....
Clearfield	797,829 00	500	.....	5 00	798,329 00	2,493 49	500 00	5 00
Clinton	1,567,452 00	11,156	.....	30 25	1,588,638 00	5,304 23	.....	.....
Columbia	2,826,267 00	32,027	2,000	41 75	2,860,944 00	12,066 88	313,058 00	939 17
Crawford	2,982,846 00	16,392	1,550	39 75	2,881,338 00	8,829 21	.....	.....
Cumberland	9,022,230 00	68,344	2,100	122 00	9,092,674 00	27,914 13	510,692 00	1,531 98
Dauphin	8,096,621 00	97,417	3,450	115 50	8,197,491 00	25,418 54	890,625 00	2,671 87
Delaware	7,210,129 00	51,067	3,525	112 00	7,264,721 00	22,323 56	.....	.....
Elk	367,910 00	.....	.....	.....	367,910 00	1,103 73	.....	.....
Erie	3,102,522 00	20,066	4,000	50 00	3,126,588 00	10,538 23	.....	.....
Fayette	4,230,269 00	40,065	7,700	86 25	4,304,034 00	13,460 71	.....	.....
Franklin	11,455,482 00	151,361	3,300	91 00	11,600,143 00	36,067 06	.....	.....
Greene	2,187,527 00	5,065	600	5 00	2,193,192 00	6,069 61	.....	.....
Huntingdon	3,861,991 00	102,142	3,800	121 50	3,816,226 00	25,107 80	.....	.....
Indiana	2,197,736 00	13,030	2,400	42 50	2,142,176 00	6,601 11	.....	.....
Jefferson	820,798 00	.....	500	.....	821,298 00	2,472 39	500 00	10 00
Juniata	2,189,345 00	9,065	500	16 25	2,198,930 00	7,585 13	.....	.....
Lancaster	27,382,131 00	207,989	25,850	308 25	27,561,973 00	$1,979 54	2,414,375 00	7,453 12
Lebanon	7,195,601 00	38,302	3,600	28 00	7,237,563 00	22,070 42	533,067 00	1,599 02
Lehigh	8,302,842 85	59,067	3,600	73 50	8,367,709 85	25,653 70	1,101,709 85	3,785 33
Luzerne	4,813,646 00	7,735	3,700	85 50	4,825,081 00	14,677 79	356,566 00	1,069 90
Lycoming	3,757,206 00	27,578	3,000	64 25	3,787,874 00	11,671 92	.....	.....
Mercer	3,705,850 00	26,392	1,500	39 75	3,733,742 00	11,451 92	.....	.....
Mifflin	3,707,399 00	26,555	3,500	101 75	3,737,454 00	11,830 50	.....	.....
Monroe	1,401,189 00	13,574	555	10 25	1,425,309 00	4,383 73	.....	.....
Montgomery	14,238,620 00	83,511	5,250	196 10	14,326,610 00	43,766 01	1,291,792 00	3,875 16
McKean	501,963 00	180	500	7 25	502,643 00	1,524 91	500 00	10 00
Northampton	11,912,672 00	88,746	4,000	100 75	12,005,718 00	36,807 13	.....	.....
Northumberl'd	3,992,017 00	40,000	3,588	48 75	4,035,605 00	12,496 56	.....	.....
Philadelphia	115,516,927 00	1,380,982	87,788	5,390 75	116,985,697 00	367,516 11	.....	.....
Pike	667,079 00	3,321	.....	25 00	670,103 00	1,961 64	.....	.....
Perry	2,857,898 00	10,730	1,200	70 00	2,905,758 00	8,831 78	.....	.....
Potter	592,121 00	.....	500	.....	592,621 00	1,756 30	500 00	50 00
Schuylkill	5,019,178 00	22,000	2,500	30 00	5,043,678 00	18,057 53	.....	.....
Somerset	2,257,218 00	9,230	3,500	17 00	2,270,078 00	7,353 74	5,000 00	50 00
Susquehanna	2,135,135 00	5,400	600	32 25	2,141,095 00	6,503 25	.....	.....
Tioga	1,382,934 00	915	600	20 75	1,394,149 00	4,220 70	.....	.....
Union	5,138,772 00	93,001	3,200	55 75	5,235,053 00	16,167 64	.....	.....
Venango	1,090,003 00	10,000	800	20 00	1,100,803 00	3,431 81	.....	.....
Washington	7,130,080 00	40,262	1,750	96 25	7,172,092 00	21,954 11	.....	.....
Westmoreland	5,206,196 00	14,572	1,300	38 25	5,312,068 00	16,098 56	.....	.....
Wayne	1,157,200 00	9,000	500	27 00	1,166,790 00	2,408 87	.....	.....
Warren	967,274 00	7,950	500	18 00	975,739 00	2,959 28	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,573,057 00	3,905	300	64 00	2,577,326 00	7,820 34	.....	.....
York	9,943,080 00	41,820	1,300	64 00	9,310,100 00	28,230 14	.....	.....
TOTAL	$416,472,675 75	$4,543,312	$298,222	$4,355 45	$420,306,670 75	$1,280,268 14	$8,750,024 75	$26,731 16

Groceries—The market continues comparatively quiet. All parties are awaiting further advices from New Orleans from whence we have had no intelligence for three or four days. The market however remains pretty firm at an advance in the asking rates to 4$\frac{1}{2}$@5c for Sugar—we notice two sales of two or three hhds of Choice to the retail trade at 6c. Molasses hardly look up so stiffly—sales of small lots to Customers at 29c, and we notice offers of 100 and 50 bbls at 27c without finding takers.

The feverish state of the eastern markets, as far as Sugar and Molasses are involved, continues. In Boston March 17th, the failure of the Cuba crop and an unusually early spring trade is assigned as the cause of the movement there, and the sales were at, for Box Sugars, Cuba brown, ordinary 7$\frac{1}{4}$@7$\frac{1}{2}$c, good 7$\frac{1}{2}$c, prime 8@8$\frac{1}{2}$c, and selected 8$\frac{1}{2}$@8$\frac{3}{4}$c; White 10$\frac{1}{2}$@11c, 6 mos: N. O. different grades $5,75@5,90 per 100 lbs, 6 mos. Of Molasses the sales for the week were about 5000 hhds and the market closed firm at the following rates: Havana and Manzanzas, sweet new, 27c; Cuba 29@30c; Porto Rico 27@28c; N. O. 29@30c. Sur nam 25@26c. At New York on the 18th sales of N. O. Sugar at 6$\frac{1}{2}$c—an advance. At Philadelphia, March 19th, the market was bare of N. O. Sugar, and there being no arrivals there were no transactions. Sales of N. O. Molasses at 29c. 4 mos—subsequently that price was refused and holders asked 30c. At Cincinnati, on the 18th, Molasses were firm at 28c and Sugar at 5@5$\frac{1}{2}$c.

There were 21 steamers in port on Saturday, all busy loading or discharging.

At New Orleans, on the 12th, Cotton was in active request at previous prices—3$\frac{1}{2}$@4$\frac{1}{2}$c extremes. Sugar fully maintains previous quotations of 4@5$\frac{1}{2}$c. On Plantation 1@1$\frac{1}{2}$c. Demand for Molasses good at 22@23$\frac{1}{2}$c in Cypress bbls and 21@21$\frac{1}{2}$c in Oak—stock on levee light. Small sales on Plantation at 16c. Rice 3$\frac{1}{2}$@4c.

On account of an extraordinary press of matter we are unable to copy more than a